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TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

A GUIDE TO
THEIR CORRECT USE

SECOND EDITION



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1929

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INTRODUCTION

THERE are right ways and wrong ways of using titles and other marks of honour or distinction ; or rather, there are, as a rule, one right way and several wrong ways. The right way has generally come about by use extending over a long period among those who are of the title-holding classes themselves, or those allied to them, and to these it presents no difficulties. When the subject is attacked, however, detail by detail, as in the following pages, it is seen to be one of some complication, and to present numerous difficulties to those more or less outside the circle. Yet with the multiplication of titles and honours that is continually going on there are few who at one time or another are not brought into contact with them ; and to judge by the mistakes that are made every day in newspapers and elsewhere, some such assistance to their right use as will be found here should be of service.

This, the second edition, has been carefully revised and greatly amplified, while several new features of importance have been added.

September 1929.

SUGGESTIONS

ANY suggestions or corrections will be gladly received by the Publishers at 4 Soho Square, London, W.1.

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ABBREVIATIONS

A1	First Rate (at Lloyd's).
A.A.G.	Assistant-Adjutant-General.
A.B.	Bachelor of Arts; able-bodied seaman.
A.C.	<i>Ante Christum</i> (before Christ).
A.C.A.	Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
A.C.G.I.	Associate of City and Guilds of London Institute.
A.C.I.S.	Associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
A.C.S.	Additional Curates Society.
A.D.	Anno Domini.
A.D.C.	Aide-de-camp.
Ad eund.	<i>Ad eundem gradum</i> (admitted to the same degree).
Ad. lib.	<i>Ad libitum</i> (at pleasure; to any extent).
A.D.O.S.	Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores.
A.D.V.S.	Assistant Director of Veterinary Services.
Æt., Ætat.	<i>Ætatis</i> (aged).
A.F.C.	Air Force Cross.
A.F.R.Ae.S.	Associate Fellow Royal Aeronautical Society.
A.G.	Attorney-General; Adjutant-General.
A.G.I.	Associate Institute of Certificated Grocers.
A.I.B.D.	Associate Institute of British Decorators.
A.I.F.	Australian Imperial Forces.
A.I.G.	Adjutant-Inspector-General.
A.I.S.A..	Associate Incorporated Secretaries' Association.
A.K.C.	Associate of King's College, London.
A.L.I.	Argyll Light Infantry.
A.M.	<i>Ante Meridiem</i> (before mid-day); <i>Anno Mundi</i> (in the year of the world); Master of Arts; Alpes Maritimes; Albert Medal.
A.M.I.C.E.	Associate Member of Institute of Civil Engineers.
A.M.I.E.E.	Associate Member of Institute of Electrical Engineers.
A.N.A.	Associate National Academician (America).
Anon.	Anonymously.
A.O.D.	Army Ordnance Department.
A.P.D.	Army Pay Department.
A.P.S.	Aborigines Protection Society.
A.Q.M.G.	Assistant-Quartermaster-General.
A.R.A.	Associate Royal Academy
A.R.A.M.	Associate Royal Academy of Music.
A.R.B.C.	Associate Royal British Colonial Society of Artists.

2 TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

A.R.C.A.	Associate Royal Cambrian Academy.
A.R.C.E.	Academical Rank of Civil Engineers.
A.R.C.O.	Associate Royal College of Organists.
A.R.C.S.	Associate Royal College of Science.
A.R.E.	Associate Royal Society of Painter Etchers.
A.R.I.B.A.	Associate Royal Institute of British Architects.
A.R.M.S.	Associate Royal Society of Miniature Painters.
A.R.P.S.	Associate Royal Photographic Society.
A.R.S.A.	Associate Royal Scottish Academy.
A.R.S.M.	Associate Royal School of Mines.
A.R.W.A.	Associate Royal West of England Academy.
A.R.W.S.	Associate Royal Society of Painters in Water- Colours.
A.S.A.M.	Associate Society of Art Masters.
A.S.C.	Army Service Corps.
Ass. Commiss. Gen.	Assistant-Commissary-General.
Assoc. I.S.I.	Associate of Iron and Steel Institute.
Assoc. Sc.	Associate in Science.
A.T.C.L.	Associate of Trinity College of Music, London.
A.U.C.	<i>Anno urbis condita</i> (from the foundation of the city) (Rome).
A.V.D.	Army Veterinary Department.
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts.
B.A.O.	Bachelor of Obstetrics.
Bart. or Bt.	Baronet.
B.C.	Before Christ; British Columbia.
B.Chir.	Bachelor of Surgery.
B.C.L.	Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.C.S.	Bengal Civil Service.
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity.
B.E.	Bachelor of Engineering.
B.Litt.	Bachelor of Letters.
B.M.A.	British Medical Association.
B.R.C.S.	British Red Cross Society.
B.S.	Bachelor of Surgery.
B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science.
B.Th.	Bachelor of Theology.
C.A.	County Alderman; Chartered Accountant (Scot- land).
Cantab.	Of Cambridge University.
C.B.	Companion of the Bath; Confined to Barracks.
C.B.E.	Commander Order of the British Empire.
C.B.S.A.	Clay Bird Shooting Association.
C.C.	County Councillor; Cricket Club; Cycling Club; County Court.

ABBREVIATIONS

3

C.E.	Civil Engineer.
C.E.T.S.	Church of England Temperance Society.
C.F.	Chaplain to the Forces.
Cf.	Compare.
C.H.	Companion of Honour.
Ch.B.	Bachelor of Surgery.
Ch.M.	Master of Surgery.
C.I.	Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
C.I.D.	Criminal Investigation Department.
C.I.E.	Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
C.I.Mech.E.	Companion of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.
Circ.	<i>Circa</i> ; Certain period.
C.I.V.	City Imperial Volunteers.
C.J.	Chief Justice.
C.L.	Commander of Order of Leopold.
C.M.	Master in Surgery; Certificated Master.
C.M.G.	Companion of St. Michael and St. George.
C.M.S.	Church Missionary Society.
C.O.	Commanding Officer; Colonial Office.
Col.-Sergt.	Colour-Sergeant.
Comdt.	Commandant.
Com.-in-Chf.	Commander-in-Chief.
Comm.	Commander.
Comr.	Commissioner.
Comy.-Gen.	Commissary-General.
Corp.	Corporal.
Corr. Mem. or Fell.	Corresponding Member or Fellow.
C.O.S.	Charity Organization Society.
C.P.R.	Canadian Pacific Railway.
C.S.	Civil Service.
C.S.C.	Conspicuous Service Cross.
C.S.I.	Companion of the Order of the Star of India.
C.SS.R.	Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (Redemptorist Order).
C.U.	Cambridge University.
C.U.A.C.	Cambridge University Athletic Club.
C.U.B.C.	Cambridge University Boating Club.
C.U.C.C.	Cambridge University Cricket Club.
C.U.F.C.	Cambridge University Football Club.
C.V.O.	Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
D.A.A.G.	Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General.
D.A.D.Q.	Deputy Assistant Director of Quartering.
D.A.G.	Deputy-Adjutant-General.
	Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General.
D.B.E.	Dame Commander Order of the British Empire.

4 TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law.
D.C.T.	Doctor of Christian Theology.
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity.
D.D.M.S.	Deputy Director of Medical Supplies.
D.D.S.	Doctor of Dental Surgery.
D.Eng.	Doctor of Engineering.
D.F.C.	Distinguished Flying Cross.
D.G.	(<i>Dei Gratia</i>) by the grace of God ; Dragoon Guards.
D.G.M.W.	Director-General of Military Works.
D.L.	Deputy-Lieutenant.
D.L.I.	Durham Light Infantry.
D.Litt. or D.Lit.	Doctor of Literature.
Doc. Eng.	Doctor of Engineering.
D.O.M.	Deo Optimo Maximo.
D.P.H.	Diploma in Public Health.
Dr.	Doctor ; Debtor.
Dr. Univ. Par.	Doctor of University of Paris.
D.Sc.	Doctor of Science.
D.S.O.	Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
D.Theol.	Doctor of Theology.
D.V.	(<i>L. Deo volente</i>), God willing.
Ebor.	(Eboracensis) of York.
Eccl.	Ecclesiastical.
E.C.U.	English Church Union.
e.g.	(<i>L. exempli gratia</i>), for example.
E.I.	East Indian.
E.I.C.S.	East India Company's Service.
F.A.	Football Association.
F.A.C.S.	Fellow American College of Surgeons.
F.A.G.S.	Fellow American Geographical Society.
F.A.I.	Fellow Auctioneers' Institute.
F.A.S.B.	Fellow Asiatic Society of Bengal.
F.B.A.	Fellow British Academy.
F.B.O.U.	Fellow British Ornithologists' Union.
F.C.A.	Fellow Institute of Chartered Accountants.
F.C.G.I.	Fellow City and Guilds of London Institute.
F.C.I.S.	Fellow Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
F.C.P.	Fellow College of Preceptors.
F.C.S.	Fellow Chemical Society.
F.C.T.B.	Fellow College of Teachers of the Blind.
F.E.I.S.	Fellow Educational Institute of Scotland.
F.E.S.	Fellow Entomological Society.
F.F.A.	Fellow Faculty of Actuaries.
F.F.P.S.	Fellow Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow).

ABBREVIATIONS

5

F.G.I.	Fellow Institute of Certificated Grocers.
F.G.S.	Fellow Geological Society.
F.I.A.	Fellow Institute of Actuaries.
F.I.B.D.	Fellow Institute of British Decorators.
F.I.C.	Fellow Institute of Chemistry.
F.I.D.	Fellow Institute of Directors.
F.I.Inst.	Fellow Imperial Institute.
F.Inst.P.	Fellow Institute of Physics.
F.I.O.	Fellow Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.
F.I.P.I.	Fellow Institute of Patentees (Incorporated).
F.I.S.A.	Fellow Incorporated Secretaries' Association.
F.J.I.	Fellow Institute of Journalists.
F.K.C.	Fellow King's College.
F.L.A.	Fellow Library Association.
F.L.A.S.	Fellow Land Agents' Society.
F.L.S.	Fellow Linnean Society.
F.M.	Field-Marshal.
F.O.	Foreign Office.
F.O.	Field Officer.
F.P.S.	Fellow Philosophical Society; also Philharmonic Society.
F.R.A.I.	Fellow Royal Anthropological Institute.
F.R.A.M.	Fellow Royal Academy of Music.
F.R.A.S.	Fellow Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.Aë.S.	Fellow Royal Aëronautical Society.
F.R.B.S.	Fellow Royal Botanic Society.
F.R.C.I.	Fellow Royal Colonial Institute.
F.R.C.M.	Fellow Royal College of Music.
F.R.C.O.	Fellow Royal College of Organists.
F.R.C.P.	Fellow Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E.	Fellow Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.	Fellow Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.V.S.	Fellow Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
F.R.F.P.S.	Fellow Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
F.R.G.S.	Fellow Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.Hist.S.	Fellow Royal Historical Society.
F.R.Hort.S.	Fellow Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.I.B.A.	Fellow Royal Institute of British Architects.
F.R.M.S.	Fellow Royal Microscopical Society.
F.R.Met.S.	Fellow Royal Meteorological Society.
F.R.N.S.A.	Fellow Royal School Naval Architecture.
F.R.P.S.	Fellow Royal Photographic Society.
F.R.P.S.L.	Fellow Royal Philatelic Society, London.
F.R.S.	Fellow Royal Society.
F.R.S.A.	Fellow Royal Society of Arts.
F.R.S.A.I.	Fellow Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
F.R.S.C.	Fellow Royal Society of Canada.

6 TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

F.R.S.E.	Fellow Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F.R.S.G.S.	Fellow Royal Scottish Geographical Society.
F.R.S.L.	Fellow Royal Society of Literature.
F.S.A.	Fellow Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A.A.	Fellow Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
F.S.Arc.	Fellow Society of Architects.
F.S.A.S.	Fellow Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
F.S.I.	Fellow Surveyors' Institution.
F.S.S.	Fellow Royal Statistical Society.
F.S.Sc.A.	Fellow Society of Science and Art of London.
F.T.C.D.	Fellow Trinity College, Dublin.
F.T.C.L.	Fellow Trinity College of Music, London.
F.Z.S.	Fellow Zoological Society.
F.Z.S.Scot.	Fellow Zoological Society of Scotland.
•	
G.B.E.	Knight or Dame Grand Cross Order of the British Empire.
G.C.B.	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.H.	Knight Grand Cross of Hanover.
G.C.I.E.	Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
G.C.M.G.	Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I.	Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.C.V.O.	Knight Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order.
G.O.C.	General Officer Commanding.
G.O.C.-in-C.	General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.
H.A.C.	Honourable Artillery Company.
H.B.M.	His Britannic Majesty.
H.E.	His Excellency.
H.E.I.C.	Honourable East India Company.
H.E.I.C.S.	Honourable East India Company's Service.
H.F.A.R.A.	Honorary Foreign Associate of the Royal Academy.
H.F.R.A.	Honorary Foreign Member of the Royal Academy
H.H.	His (or Her) Highness, His Holiness.
H.I.H.	His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
H.I.M.	His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.
H.L.I.	Highland Light Infantry.
H.M.	His (or Her) Majesty.
H.M.I.	His Majesty's Inspector.
H.M.S.	His Majesty's Ship.
Hon.	Honourable; honorary.
H.R.C.A.	Honorary Royal Cambrian Academician.
H.R.H.	His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H.R.H.A.	Honorary Member of Royal Hibernian Academy.
H.R.S.A.	Honorary Member of Royal Scottish Academy.
H.S.H.	His (or Her) Serene Highness.

ABBREVIATIONS

7

I.A.	Indian Army.
Ib. or Ibid.	<i>Ibidem</i> (in the same place).
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service.
id.	<i>idem</i> (the same).
i.e.	<i>id est</i> (that is).
Ign.	<i>ignotus</i> (unknown).
I.H.S.	<i>Jesus Hominum Salvator</i> (Jesus the Saviour of Men), more correctly <i>IHS</i> , the first three letters of the name of Jesus in Greek.
I.L.P.	Independent Labour Party.
I.M.S.	Indian Medical Service.
Incog.	<i>Incognito</i> (in secret).
I.O.G.T.	International Order of Good Templars.
I.O.O.F.	Independent Order of Oddfellows.
I.O.P.	Institute Painters in Oil Colours.
I.O.U.	I owe you.
I.S.C.	Indian Staff Corps.
I.S.O.	Imperial Service Order.
J.A.	Judge-Advocate.
J.P.	Justice of the Peace.
K.B.	Knight of the Bath (seldom used now); Knight Bachelor.
K.B.E.	Knight Commander Order of the British Empire.
K.C.	King's Counsel.
K.C.B.	Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.C.	Commander of Order of Crown, Belgian and Congo Free State.
K.C.H.	Knight Commander of Hanover.
K.C.I.E.	Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.
K.C.L.	King's College, London.
K.C.M.G.	Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I.	Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.C.V.O.	Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
K.D.G.	King's Dragoon Guards.
K.E.H.	King Edward's Horse.
K.G.	Knight of the Order of the Garter.
K.H.	Knight of Hanover.
K.H.C.	Hon. Chaplain to the King.
K.H.P.	Hon. Physician to the King.
K.H.S.	Hon. Surgeon to the King; Knight of the Holy Sepulchre.
K.O.S.B.	King's Own Scottish Borderers.
K.P.	Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.
K.R.R.	King's Royal Rifles.
K.S.	King's Scholar.

8 TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

K.S.G.	Knight of St. Gregory.
K.T.	Knight of the Order of the Thistle.
Kt. or Knt.	Knight.
L.A.	Literate in Arts; Liverpool Academy.
L.A.C.	London Athletic Club.
L.Corp. or Lance-Corp.	Lance-Corporal.
L.C.C.	London County Council.
L.Ch.	Licentiate in Surgery.
L.C.J.	Lord Chief Justice.
L.C.P.	Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
L.Div.	Licentiate in Divinity.
L.D.S.	Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
L.F.P.S.	Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
L.H.D.	(<i>Literarum Humaniorum Doctor</i>) Doctor of Literature.
L.I.	Light Infantry.
Lic. Med.	Licentiate in Medicine.
Lieut.	Lieutenant.
Lit.	Literature; Literary.
Lit. Hum.	Classics.
Litt.D.	Doctor of Literature.
L.J.	Lord Justice.
L.L.A.	Lady Literate in Arts.
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D.	Doctor of Laws.
LL.M.	Master of Laws.
L.M.	Licentiate in Midwifery.
Loq.	<i>Loquitur</i> (speaks).
L.R.C.P.	Licentiate Royal College of Physicians.
L.R.C.P.E.	Licentiate Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S.	Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons.
L.R.C.S.E.	Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
L.R.C.V.S.	Licentiate Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
L.S.A.	Licentiate Society of Apothecaries.
Lt. or Lieut.	Lieutenant.
L.T.C.L.	Licentiate Trinity College of Music, London.
Lt.-Col.	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Lt.-Gen.	Lieutenant-General.
L.Th.	Licentiate in Theology.
L.U.O.T.C.	London University Officers' Training Corps.
M.	Monsieur.
M.A.	Master of Arts.

ABBREVIATIONS

9

M.A.B.Y.S.	Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants.
M.A.I.	Master of Engineering (<i>Magister in Arte Ingeniaria</i>).
Maj.-Gen.	Major-General.
M.A.O.	Master of Obstetric Art.
M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine.
M.B.E.	Member Order of the British Empire.
M.B.O.U.	Member British Ornithologists' Union.
M.C.	Military Cross.
M.C.C.	Marylebone Cricket Club.
M.Ch.	Master in Surgery.
M.C.M.E.S.	Member Civil and Mech. Engineers' Society.
M.Com.	Master of Commerce.
M.C.S.	Madras Civil Service.
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine.
M.E.	Mining Engineer.
M.E.C.	Member Executive Council.
M.E.I.C.	Member Engineering Institute of Canada.
M.Eng.	Master of Engineering.
M.F.H.	Master of Foxhounds.
M.G.I.	Member Institute of Certificated Grocers.
M.H.A.	Member of House of Assembly.
M.H.R.	Member House of Representatives.
M.I.E.E.	Member Institute of Electrical Engineers.
M.I.M.E.	Member Institution of Mining Engineers.
M.I.Mech.E.	Member Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
M.I.M.M.	Member Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
M.I.S.I.	Member Iron and Steel Institute.
M.Inst.C.E.	Member Institution of Civil Engineers.
M.Inst.M.E.	Member Institution of Mining Engineers.
M.Inst.Met.	Member Institute of Metals.
M.I.N.A.	Member Institution of Naval Architects.
M.Inst.P.T.	Member Institute of Petroleum Technologists.
M.Inst.T.	Member Institute of Transport.
M.Inst.W.E.	Member Institution of Water Engineers.
M.J.I.	Member Institute of Journalists.
M.J.S.	Member Japan Society.
M.L.	Licentiate in Medicine.
M.L.A.	Member Legislative Assembly.
M.L.C.	Member Legislative Council.
Mlle	<i>Mademoiselle</i> (Miss).
M.L.S.B.	Member London School Board.
Mme	Madame.
M.M.S.	Member of Council, Institution of Mining Engineers.
Mngr.	Monsignor.
Mods.	Moderations (Oxford).

10 TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

M.O.H.	Master of Otter Hounds; Medical Officer of Health.
Most Rev.	Most Reverend (of an Archbishop).
M.P.	Member of Parliament.
M.P.P.	Member of Provincial Parliament.
M.R.	Master of the Rolls.
M.R.A.S.	Member Royal Asiatic Society.
M.R.C.P.	Member Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.P.E.	Member Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
M.R.C.S.	Member Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.S.E.	Member Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
M.R.C.V.S.	Member Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.I.A.	Member Royal Irish Academy.
M.R.U.S.I.	Member Royal United Service Institute.
M.S.	Master of Surgery.
MS., MSS.	Manuscript, Manuscripts.
M.S.A.	Member Society of Architects.
M.S.C.	Madras Staff Corps.
M.Sc.	Master of Science.
M.S.H.	Master of Stag-hounds.
M.S.I.	Member Sanitary Institute.
M.T.P.I.	Member Town Planning Institute.
Mus.B.	Bachelor of Music.
Mus.D.	Doctor of Music.
Mus.M.	Master of Music.
M.V.O.	Member Royal Victorian Order.
N.A.	National Academician.
N.B.A.	North British Academy.
N.C.U.	National Cyclists' Union.
N.D.A.	National Diploma in Agriculture.
N.E.C.Inst.	North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.
nem. con.	<i>Nemine contradicente</i> (no one contradicting); unanimously.
N.I.	Native Infantry.
N.L.F.	National Liberal Federation.
non seq.	<i>Non sequitur</i> (it does not follow).
N.P.	Notary Public.
N.R.A.	National Rifle Association.
N.S.	National Society.
N.S.A.	National Skating Association.
N.S.P.C.C.	National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
N.U.T.	National Union of Teachers.
N.U.T.N.	National Union of Trained Nurses.
N.U.W.W.	National Union of Women Workers.

ABBREVIATIONS

11

O.B.E.	Officer Order of the British Empire.
O.C.	Officer Commanding.
O.D.	Ordinary seaman.
O.F.M.	Order of Friars Minor.
O.H.M.S.	On His Majesty's Service.
O.L.	Officer of the Order of Leopold.
O.M.	Order of Merit.
O.M.I.	Oblate of Mary Immaculate.
O.P.	<i>Ordinis Prædicatorum</i> = of the Order of Preachers (Dominican Ecclesiastical Title).
O.S.A.	Ontario Society of Artists.
O.S.B.	Order of St. Benedict.
O.S.F.C.	Franciscan (Capuchin) Order.
O.U.A.C.	Oxford University Athletic Club.
O.U.B.C.	Oxford University Boating Club.
O.U.C.C.	Oxford University Cricket Club.
O.U.F.C.	Oxford University Football Club.
P.A.S.I.	Professor Associate Surveyors' Institution.
P.C.	Privy Councillor.
P.C.M.O.	Principal Colonial Medical Officer.
P.F.	Procurator-Fiscal.
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy.
P.M.	<i>Post Meridiem</i> (after mid-day).
P.M.G.	Postmaster-General.
P.M.O.	Principal Medical Officer.
P.M.S.	President Miniature Society.
P.P.C.	<i>Fr. Pour prendre congé</i> (To take leave).
P.R.A.	President of the Royal Academy.
P.R.I.	President Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.
Pro. tem.	<i>Pro tempore</i> (for the time being).
Prox.	<i>Proximo</i> (next).
P.R.S.	President Royal Society.
P.S.	<i>Postscriptum</i> (postscript).
Pte.	Private (soldier).
P.T.O.	Please turn over.
P.W.D.	Public Works Department (roads, buildings, Gov- ernment railways, telegraphs, etc.).
Q.C.	Queen's Counsel.
Q.E.D.	<i>Quod erat demonstrandum</i> (which was to be demon- strated), applied to a theorem.
Q.E.F.	<i>Quod erat faciendum</i> (which was to be done), applied to a problem.
Q.H.P.	Queen's Honorary Physician.

12 TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

Q.M.G.	Quartermaster-General.
q.v.	<i>quod vide</i> (which see).
R.A.	Royal Academician ; Royal Artillery.
R.A.C.	Royal Automobile Club ; Royal Agricultural College.
R.A.F.	Royal Air Force.
R.A.M.	Royal Academy of Music.
R.A.M.C.	Royal Army Medical Corps.
R.A.S.	Royal Astronomical or Asiatic Society.
R.B.	Rifle Brigade.
R.B.A.	Royal Society of British Artists,
R.B.C.	Royal British Colonial Society of Artists.
R.B.S.	Royal Society of British Sculptors.
R.C.	Roman Catholic.
R.C.A.	Member Royal Cambrian Academy.
R.C.V.S.	Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
R.D.	Rural Dean ; Royal Naval Reserve Decoration.
R.E.	Royal Engineers ; Fellow of Royal Society of Painter Etchers.
Reg. Prof.	Regius Professor.
R.F.A.	Royal Field Artillery.
R.G.A.	Royal Garrison Artillery.
R.H.A.	Royal Hibernian Academy ; Royal Horse Artillery.
R.H.G.	Royal Horse Guards.
R.H.S.	Royal Humane Society.
R.I.	Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours ; Rhode Island.
R.I.B.A.	Royal Institute of British Architects.
R.I.E.	Royal Indian Engineering (Coll.).
R.I.M.	Royal Indian Marine.
R.I.P.	<i>Requiescat in pace</i> (May he or she rest in peace).
R.M.	Royal Marines ; Resident Magistrate.
R.M.A.	Royal Marine Artillery.
R.M.A.	Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.
R.M.C.	Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
R.M.L.I.	Royal Marine Light Infantry.
R.M.S.	Royal Microscopical Society ; Royal Mail Steamer ; Royal Society of Miniature Painters.
R.N.	Royal Navy.
R.N.R.	Royal Naval Reserve.
R.N.V.R.	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.
R.O.I.	Royal Institute of Oil Painters.
R.S.A.	Royal Scottish Academy.
R.S.E.	Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R.S.L.	Royal Society of Literature.
R.S.O.	Railway Sub-Office.

ABBREVIATIONS

13

R.S.P.C.A. . . .	Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
R.S.V.P. . . .	<i>Fr. Répondez s'il vous plaît</i> (Please answer).
R.S.W. . . .	Royal Scottish Water Colour Society.
Rt. Hon. . . .	Right Honourable.
Rt. Rev. . . .	Right Reverend (of a Bishop).
R.T.S. . . .	Religious Tract Society; Royal Toxophilite Society.
R.U. . . .	Rugby Union.
R.U.I. . . .	Royal University of Ireland.
R.U.S.I. . . .	Royal United Service Institution.
R.W.A. . . .	Member of Royal West of England Academy.
R.W.S. . . .	Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
R.Y.S. . . .	Royal Yacht Squadron.
Sarum	Salisbury.
S.C.A.P.A. . . .	Society for Checking the Abuses of Public Advertising.
Sc.D. . . .	Doctor of Science.
S.C.L. . . .	Student in Civil Law.
S.D.F. . . .	Social Democratic Federation.
S.G. . . .	Solicitor-General.
S.J. . . .	Society of Jesus (Jesuits).
S.L. . . .	Serjeant-at-Law.
S.M.E. . . .	School of Military Engineering.
s.p. . . .	<i>sine prole</i> (without issue).
S.P.C.C. . . .	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
S.P.C.K. . . .	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G. . . .	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R. . . .	<i>Senatus Populusque Romanus</i> (The Senate and People of Rome).
S.P.R.C. . . .	Society for Prevention and Relief of Cancer.
S.S.C. . . .	Solicitor before Supreme Court (Scotland).
S.S.M. . . .	Society of the Sacred Mission.
S.T.D. . . .	<i>Sacra Theologia Doctor</i> .
S.T.L. . . .	<i>Sacra Theologia Lector</i> (Reader or a Professor of Sacred Theology).
S.T.M. . . .	<i>Sacra Theologia Magister</i> .
S.T.P. . . .	<i>Sacra Theologia Professor</i> (Professor of Divinity, old form of D.D.).
T.A. . . .	Territorial Army.
T.D. . . .	Territorial Decoration.
T.F. . . .	Territorial Forces.
T.R.H. . . .	Their Royal Highnesses.
T.R.C. . . .	Thames Rowing Club; Tithes Rent Charge.
T.S.D. . . .	Tertiary of St. Dominick.
T.Y.C. . . .	Thames Yacht Club; Two-Year-Old Course.

14 TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

U.C.	. . . .	University College.
U.D.C.	. . . .	Urban District Council.
U.F.	. . . .	United Free Church.
U.K.	. . . .	United Kingdom.
Ult.	. . . .	<i>Ultimo</i> (last).
U.P.	. . . .	United Presbyterian.
v.	. . . .	<i>Versus</i> (against).
v. or vid.	. . . .	<i>Vide</i> (see).
V.A.	. . . .	Victoria and Albert.
V.C.	. . . .	Victoria Cross.
V.D.	. . . .	Volunteer Officers' Decoration.
Ven.	. . . .	Venerable (of an Archdeacon).
Very Rev.	. . . .	Very Reverend (of a Dean).
V.H.S.	. . . .	Hon. Surgeon to Viceroy of India.
Vice-Adm.	. . . .	Vice-Admiral.
Viz.	. . . .	<i>Videlicet</i> (namely).
V.M.H.	. . . .	Victoria Medal Horticulture.
V.P.	. . . .	Vice-President.
V.R.	. . . .	<i>Victoria Regina</i> (Queen Victoria).
V.R. et I.	. . . .	<i>Victoria Regina et Imperatrix</i> (Victoria Queen and Empress).
W.L.F.	. . . .	Women's Liberal Federation.
W.O.	. . . .	War Office.
W.S.	. . . .	Writer to the Signet.
W.S.P.U.	. . . .	Women's Social and Political Union.
Y.M.C.A.	. . . .	Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.W.C.A.	. . . .	Young Women's Christian Association.

SOME PRONUNCIATIONS OF PROPER NAMES

ah	as in cat	o	as in dog
ay	as in father	oo	as in food
g	as in day	oo	as in hood
i	as in good	ow	as in how
ï	as in pin	ÿ	as in spy
ø	as in home	y	as in sympathy

Abergavenny	. Aber- <i>gen</i> -ny.	Antrobus	. . An-trobus.
Abingdon	. . Ab-bingdon.	Appuldurcombe	Appoldur- <i>cōom</i> .
Abinger	. . Ab-binjer.	Arbuthnott	. Ar- <i>butb</i> -not.
Acheson	. . Ach-ison.	Archdall	. . Arch-dale.
Achonry	. . Acon-ry.	Ardagh	. . Ar-da.
Ackroyd	. . Ak-roid.	Ardec	. . Ar-dee.
Adye	. . Ay-dy.	Ardilaun	. . Ardi-lawn.
Afalo	. . Af-lab-lo.	Argyll	. . Ar-gyle.
Ailesbury	. . Ayls-bury.	Armagh	. . Ar-mab.
Ailsa	. . Ayl-sa.	Ashburnham	. . Ash-burnam.
Aitchison	. . Aych-ison.	Ashburton	. . Ash-burton.
Akerman	. . Ack-erman.	Ashcombe	. . Ash-com.
Akers-Douglas	.	Assheton	. . Ash-ton.
Alcester	. .	Athenry	. . Athen-rÿ.
Aldenham	. .	Atherton	. . Ath-erton.
Alington	. . Al-ington.	Athlumney	. . Ath-lum-ny.
Alleyne	. . Al-lane, Al-len.	Atholl	. . Ath-ol.
Allhusen	. . Al-bew-sen.	Ayers	. . Airs.
Alma-Tadema	. . Al-ma-Tad-dema	Ayerst	. . I-ur-st.
Almond	. . Ab-mond.	Ayscough	. . Ask-ew.
Alnmouth	. . Ayl-mouth.	Auchinleck	. . Aff-leck.
Alnwick	. . An-nick.	Auchterlonie	. . Aukb-ter-lon-ie.
Alresford	. . Awl-sford.	Ava	. . Ab-va.
Althorp	. . Awl-trup.		
Alveston	. . Aw-son.		
Amory	. . A-mory.	Baden-Powell	. . Bay-dn-Pō-ell.
Ampthill	. . Amt-hill.	Bagehot	. . Baj-jut.
Annaly	. . An-naly.	Baggallay	. . Bag-galy.
Annesley	. . Am-sly.	Balcarres	. . Bal-car-riss.
Anstruther	. . An-ster,	Baldry	. . Bawl-dry.
	ther.	Balfour	. . Bal-four.

Balgonie . . .	Bal-go-ny.	Bispham . . .	Bis-pam.
Balguy . . .	Bawl-gy.	Blomefield } . . .	Bloom-field.
Bamfylde . . .	Bam-feeld.	Blomfield } . . .	Bloom-field.
Barfreeston . . .	Bar-son.	Bloundelle . . .	Blun-dell.
Barham . . .	Bab-ram.	Blount . . .	Blunt.
Barnardiston . . .	Barnar-dis-ton.	Blyth . . .	{ Bly.
Barracrough . . .	Bar-racluff.	Blyth . . .	{ Blyth.
Barttelot . . .	Bart-ilot.	Blythborough . . .	Bly-bra.
Barugt . . .	Barf.	Boisragon . . .	Bo-ragon.
Barwick . . .	Bar-rick.	Boldre . . .	Bold-er.
Bateson . . .	Bayt-son.	Boleyn . . .	{ Boo-len.
Battye . . .	Bat-ty.	Boleyn . . .	{ Bo-linn.
Baugh . . .	Baw.	Bolingbroke . . .	Bol-linbrook.
Beaconsfield . . .	{ Beck-onsfield	Bolitho . . .	Bo-ly-tho.
	(town).	Bompas . . .	Bum-pas.
	{ Bee-consfield	Bonsor . . .	Bon-sor.
	(title).	Bonython . . .	Bon-y-thon.
Beatty . . .	Bee-ty.	Boord . . .	Bord.
Beauchamp . . .	Bee-cham.	Borrowes . . .	Bar-rows.
Beaucherc . . .	Bō-clare.	Borthwick . . .	Borth-wick.
Beaufort . . .	Bō-fort.	Bosanquet . . .	Bō-sanket.
Beaulieu . . .	Bew-ly.	Boscawen . . .	{ Bo-scō-en.
Beaumont . . .	Bō-mont.	Boscawen . . .	{ Bo-scaw-en.
Beaworthy . . .	Bow-ry.	Boughey . . .	Bow-y.
Becke . . .	Beck.	Boughton . . .	{ Bow-ton.
Beckles . . .	Beck-els.	Boughton . . .	{ Baw-ton.
Bedel . . .	Bee-dle.	Boulger . . .	Bol-jer.
Bellamy . . .	Bel-lamy.	Bourchier . . .	Bow-cher.
Bellew . . .	{ Bell-yew.	Bourke . . .	Berk.
	Bell-oo.	Bourke . . .	{ Born.
Bellingham . . .	Bell-injam.	Bourne . . .	{ Bern.
Belvoir . . .	Bee-ver.	Bourne . . .	{ Bourn.
Berkeley . . .	Bark-ly.	Bowles . . .	Boles.
Berkshire . . .	Bark-shere.	Brabazon . . .	Brab-bazon.
Berners . . .	Ber-ners.	Brabourne . . .	Bray-burn.
Bertie . . .	{ Bar-ty.	Brahan . . .	Brawn.
	Ber-ty.	Breadalbane . . .	Bred-awl-ban
Besant . . .	{ Bess-ant.	Brechin . . .	Breek-hin.
	Be-zant.	Bridlington . . .	Ber-lington.
Besley . . .	{ Beez-ly.	Broke . . .	Brook.
	Bez-ly.	Brough . . .	Bruff.
Bessborough . . .	Bez-burra.	Brougham . . .	Broo-am.
Bethune . . .	Bee-ton.	Broughton . . .	Braw-ton.
Bicester . . .	Bis-ter.	Buccleuch . . .	Bu-cloo.
Biddulph . . .	Bid-dulf.	Buchan . . .	Buk-han.
Bigelow . . .	Big-gelo.	Buchanan . . .	Bu-can-non.

<i>Ber-bery.</i>	Chetwynd . . .	<i>Chet-wind.</i>
<i>Ber-clair.</i>	Cheylesmore . .	<i>Chil-smor.</i>
<i>Ber-gersh.</i>	Cheyne . . .	<i>Chay-ny.</i>
	Chichele . . .	<i>Chicb-ely.</i>
	Chiene . . .	<i>Sheen.</i>
<i>Bur-roze.</i>	Chirrol . . .	<i>Chir-rol.</i>
<i>Ber-chell.</i>	Chisholm . . .	<i>Chiz-zom.</i>
<i>Ber-ry.</i>	Cholmeley . . .	<i>Chum-ly.</i>
<i>Bew-ry.</i>	Cholmondeley . .	
<i>Buz-zard.</i>	Chomley . . .	
<i>Bitb-sec.</i>		
Cadogan . . .	Cirencester . .	<i>Syr-ensester.</i>
Caillard . . .		<i>Siss-iter.</i>
Caius . . .		<i>Sis-sister.</i>
Caldcleugh . .	Clanricarde . . .	<i>Klan-ric-k-ard.</i>
Calderon . . .	Clarina . . .	<i>Kla-roon-a.</i>
Calthorpe . . .	Claverhouse . .	<i>Klay-verse.</i>
Camoy's . . .	Clerk . . .	<i>Klark.</i>
Campden . . .	Clerke . . .	<i>Klark.</i>
Capell . . .	Clery . . .	<i>Klee-ry.</i>
Carbery . . .	Clogher . . .	<i>Klor.</i>
Carew . . .	Clonbrock . . .	<i>Klon-brock.</i>
	Cloncurry . . .	<i>Klun-cur-ry.</i>
	Clonmell . . .	<i>Klon-mel.</i>
Carlyon . . .	Clough . . .	<i>Kluff.</i>
Carmichael . .	Clowes . . .	<i>Klews.</i>
Carnegie . . .		<i>Klows.</i>
Carnwath . . .	Cochrane . . .	
Carpmael . . .	Cockburn . . .	<i>Ko-burn.</i>
Carruthers . .	Cogenhoe . . .	<i>Kook-no.</i>
Carshalton . .	Coghill . . .	
Carysfort . . .	Coke . . .	<i>Kook.</i>
Cassilis . . .		<i>Koke.</i>
Castlereagh . .	Colborne . . .	<i>Kole-burn.</i>
Cavan . . .	Colclough . . .	<i>Koke-ly.</i>
Cavanagh . . .	Colles . . .	<i>Kol-lis.</i>
Chalmers . . .	Colnaghi . . .	<i>Kol-nab-gy.</i>
Chaloner . . .	Colquhoun . . .	<i>Ko-boon.</i>
Chandos . . .	Colville . . .	<i>Koll-vil.</i>
Charlemont . .	Combe . . .	<i>Koom.</i>
	Compton . . .	<i>Kump-ton.</i>
Charteris . . .	Congresbury . .	<i>Koom-sbry.</i>
	Conisborough . .	<i>Kum-sbra.</i>
Chaworth . . .	Constable . . .	<i>Kum-stable.</i>
Cheetham . . .	Conyngham . . .	<i>Kum-ningam.</i>
Chenies . . .	Copleston . . .	<i>Kop-pelston.</i>
Chetwode . . .	Corcoran . . .	<i>Kork-ran.</i>

18 TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

Cottenham . . .	<i>Kot-tenam.</i>	Dease . . .	<i>Dees.</i>
Cottesloe . . .	<i>Kot-slo.</i>	De Bathe . . .	<i>De Bahth.</i>
Couch . . .	<i>Kooch.</i>	De Blaquiére . . .	<i>De Black-yer.</i>
Courtenay } . . .	<i>Kort-ny.</i>	De Burgh . . .	<i>De Berg.</i>
Courtney } . . .		Decies . . .	<i>Dee-shees.</i>
Courthope . . .	<i>Kort-ope.</i>	De Crespigny . . .	<i>De Krep-ny.</i>
Courtown . . .	<i>Kor-town.</i>	De La Pasture . . .	<i>De Lap-pature.</i>
Cousens . . .		De la Poer . . .	<i>De la Poor.</i>
Coutts . . .	<i>Kōots.</i>	De la Warr . . .	<i>De-lawar.</i>
Coventry . . .	<i>Kuw-entry.</i>	De l'Isle . . .	<i>De Lyle.</i>
Cowell . . .	{ <i>Kow-ell.</i>	De Mauley . . .	<i>De Maw-ly.</i>
	{ <i>Kō-ell.</i>	De Moleyns . . .	<i>Dem-moleens.</i>
	{ <i>Kō-en.</i>	De Montalt . . .	<i>Demon-talt.</i>
Cowen . . .	{ <i>Kow-en.</i>	Denbigh . . .	<i>Den-by.</i>
Cowles . . .	<i>Koles.</i>	Dennehy . . .	<i>Den-nehec.</i>
Cowper . . .	{ <i>Kōo-per.</i>	Derby . . .	<i>Dar-by.</i>
	{ <i>Kow-per.</i>	Dering . . .	<i>Derr-ing.</i>
Cozens		De Rohan . . .	<i>De Ro-an.</i>
Crawshay . . .	<i>Kraw-shay.</i>	De Ros . . .	<i>De Roos.</i>
Creagh . . .	<i>Kray.</i>	De Salis . . .	{ <i>De Sal-lis.</i>
Crediton . . .	<i>Ker-ton.</i>		{ <i>De Sahls.</i>
Creighton . . .	<i>Kry-ton.</i>	Desart . . .	<i>Des-sart.</i>
Crespigny . . .	<i>Krep-ny.</i>	De Saumarez } . . .	<i>De So-marez.</i>
Crichton . . .	<i>Kry-ton.</i>		
Cromartie . . .	<i>Krum-marty.</i>	Des Voeux . . .	<i>Day-vo.</i>
Crombie . . .	<i>Krum-by.</i>	Devereux . . .	{ <i>Dev-veroo.</i>
Cunningham } . . .			{ <i>Dev-veroox.</i>
Cuninghame } . . .		De Vesci . . .	<i>De Vee-zy.</i>
Cunyngham } . . .		D'Eyncourt . . .	<i>Dain-curt.</i>
Curteis } . . .	<i>Ker-tis.</i>	De Zoete . . .	<i>De Zōot.</i>
Curtois } . . .		Dicksee . . .	<i>Dick-sy.</i>
Czaplicka . . .	<i>Chap-lit-ska.</i>	Dillwyn . . .	<i>Dil-lon.</i>
		Diosy . . .	<i>De-ō-zy.</i>
Dacre . . .	<i>Day-ker.</i>	Disraeli . . .	<i>Diz-rail-y.</i>
Dacres . . .	<i>Day-kers.</i>	Domville . . .	<i>Dum-vill.</i>
D'Aguilar . . .	<i>Dag-willer.</i>	Donegal . . .	<i>Don-igawl.</i>
Dalbiac . . .	<i>Dawl-biac.</i>	Donoghue . . .	<i>Dun-nohoo.</i>
Dalgleish . . .	<i>Dal-gleesh.</i>	Donoughmore . . .	<i>Dun-nomor.</i>
Dalhousie . . .	<i>Dal-how-zy.</i>	Doudney . . .	<i>Dowd-ny.</i>
Dalmeny . . .	<i>Dal-men-ny.</i>	Dougall . . .	<i>Doo-gal.</i>
Dalrymple . . .	<i>Dal-rim-ple.</i>	Doughty . . .	<i>Dow-ty.</i>
Dalzell } . . .	<i>Dee-ell.</i>	Douglas . . .	<i>Dug-las.</i>
Dalziel } . . .		Dowie . . .	<i>Dow-y.</i>
Daubeney . . .	<i>Dau-bny.</i>	Drogheda . . .	<i>Drau-eda.</i>
Daventry . . .	<i>Dain-tree.</i>	Du Buisson . . .	<i>Dew-bisson.</i>
Dealtry . . .	<i>Dawl-try.</i>	Du Cane . . .	<i>Dew Kane.</i>

Ducie . . . *Dew-ssy.*
 Dumaresq . . . *Doo-mer-rick.*
 Dumfries . . . *Dum-fress.*
 Dunalley . . . *Dun-nal-ly.*
 Dungarvan . . . *Dun-gar-van.*
 Dunglass . . . *Dun-glass.*
 Dunmore . . . *Dun-mor.*
 Dunsany . . . *Dun-sa-ny.*
 Duntze . . . *Dunts.*
 Du Plat . . . *Dew Plab.*
 Dupplin . . . *Dup-plin.*
 Du Quesne . . . *Dew Kane.*
 Durand . . . *Dew-rand.*
 Durrant . . . *Dur-rant.*
 Dymoke . . . *Dim-muk.*
 Dynevor . . . *Din-nevor.*
 Dysart . . . *Dj-sart.*

Eames . . . *Eems.*
 Eardley-Wilmot . . . *Erd-ly-Wil-mot.*
 Ebrington . . . *Ebb-rington.*
 Ebury . . . *Ea-bery.*
 Edgumbe . . . *Ej-cum.*
 Edridge . . . *Edd-rij.*
 Egerton . . . *Ej-erton.*
 Elcho . . . *El-ko.*
 Elibank . . . *El-libank.*
 Eliot . . . *Ell-iot.*
 Ellesmere . . . *Els-meer.*
 Elphinstone . . . *El-finston.*
 Enniskillen . . . *In-nis-kil-len.*
 Esmonde . . . *Ez-mond.*
 Etheredge . . . *Etb-erij.*
 Evershed . . . *Ev-ershed.*
 Ewart . . . *U-art.*
 Eyam . . . *Eem.*
 Eyre . . . *Air.*
 Eyton . . . *Y-ton.*

Faed . . . *Fade.*
 Falconbridge . . . *Fawk-onbrij.*
 Falconer . . . *Fawk-ner.*
 Falkland . . . *Fawk-land.*
 Farquhar . . . { *Fark-wer.*
 Fark-er.

Farquharson . . . { *Fark-werson.*
 Fark-erson.
 Fawcett . . . { *Faw-set.*
 Foss-et.
 Fearon . . . *Fear-on.*
 Featherston-
 haugh . . . *Feth-erstonhaw.*

Feilden . . . *Feel-den.*
 Feilding . . . *Feel-ding.*
 Fenwick . . . *Fen-ick.*
 Fermanagh . . . *Fer-mana.*
 Feversham . . . *Faw-ersham.*
 Ffoulkès . . . { *Fokes.*
 Fooks.
 Fiennes . . . *Fynes.*
 Fildes . . . *Fylds.*
 Findlater . . . *Find-later.*
 Findlay . . . *Fin-ly.*
 Fingall . . . *Fin-gawl.*
 Fitzhardinge . . . *Fitz-hard-ing.*
 Fitzwygram . . . *Fitz-wy-gram.*
 Fleming . . . *Flem-ming.*
 Fludyer . . . *Flud-yer.*
 Foljambe . . . *Fool-jam.*
 Forbes . . . *Forbs.*
 Fortescue . . . *Fort-iskew.*
 Foulis . . . *Fowls.*
 Fowey . . . *Foy.*
 Fowke . . . *Foke.*
 Francillon . . . *Fran-sil-lon.*
 Freake . . . *Freek.*
 Freke . . . *Freck.*
 Fremantle . . . *Free-man-tle.*
 Freyer . . . { *Free-at.*
 Frj-er.
 Froude . . . *Frood.*
 Furneaux . . . *Fur-no.*

Gairdner . . . *Gard-ner.*
 Galbraith . . . *Gal-brayth.*
 Gallagher . . . *Gal-laher.*
 Gallwey } . . . *Gawl-way.*
 Galway }
 Garioch . . . *Ger-ty.*
 Garmoyle . . . *Gar-moyl.*
 Garnock . . . *Gar-nock.*

Garvagh . . .	<i>Gar-va.</i>	Graeme . . .	<i>Grame.</i>
Garvice . . .	<i>Gar-vis.</i>	Graham } . . .	<i>Gray-am.</i>
Gatacre . . .	<i>Gat-taker.</i>	Grahame } . . .	
Gathorne . . .	<i>Gay-thorn.</i>	Granard . . .	<i>Gran-nard.</i>
Geddes . . .	<i>Ged-diz.</i>	Greaves . . .	<i>Graves.</i>
Gee . . .	{ <i>Gee.</i>	Greig . . .	<i>Greg.</i>
Geikie . . .	{ <i>Jee.</i>	Gresley . . .	<i>Gres-ly.</i>
	<i>Gee-ky.</i>	Greville . . .	<i>Grow-el.</i>
Gell . . .	{ <i>Gell.</i>	Grier . . .	<i>Greer.</i>
	<i>Jell.</i>	Grosvenor . . .	<i>Grove-nor.</i>
Geoghegan . . .	<i>Gay-gun.</i>	Guildford . . .	<i>Gil-ford.</i>
Gerard . . .	<i>Jer-rard.</i>	Guillamore . . .	<i>Gill-amor.</i>
Gervis-Meyrick . . .	<i>Jer-vis-Mer-rick.</i>	Guillemaid . . .	<i>Gil-mar.</i>
Gethen } . . .	{ <i>Getb-in.</i>	Guinness . . .	<i>Gin-niss.</i>
Gethin } . . .	{ <i>Geeth-in.</i>	Gwatkin . . .	<i>Gwot-kin.</i>
Gething } . . .		Gye . . .	<i>Jÿ.</i>
Gibbes . . .	<i>Gibbs.</i>	Haden . . .	<i>Hay-dn.</i>
Giddens . . .	<i>Gid-dens.</i>	Haggard . . .	<i>Hag-gard.</i>
Giffard . . .	{ <i>Gif-fard.</i>	Haigh . . .	<i>Hayg.</i>
	<i>Jif-fard.</i>	Haldane . . .	<i>Hawl-dane.</i>
Gildea . . .	{ <i>Gil-dy.</i>	Haldon . . .	<i>Hawl-don.</i>
	<i>Gil-day.</i>	Halkett . . .	<i>Hack-et.</i>
Gilhooly . . .	<i>Gil-hoo-ly.</i>	Hallé . . .	<i>Hal-lay.</i>
Gilkes . . .	<i>Jilks.</i>	Halsbury . . .	<i>Hawl-sbry.</i>
Gill . . .	{ <i>Gill.</i>	Halsey . . .	<i>Hal-sy.</i>
	<i>Jill.</i>	Hambro . . .	<i>Ham-boro.</i>
Gilles . . .	<i>Gill-is.</i>	Hamond . . .	<i>Ham-mond.</i>
Gillespie . . .	<i>Gill-ess-py.</i>	Hanbury . . .	<i>Han-bury.</i>
Gilmour . . .	<i>Gil-mor.</i>	Harberton . . .	<i>Har-berton.</i>
Gilroy . . .	<i>Gil-roy.</i>	Harcourt . . .	<i>Har-curt.</i>
Gilzean . . .	<i>Gil-zen.</i>	Hardinge . . .	<i>Har-ding.</i>
Glamis . . .	<i>Glahms.</i>	Hardes . . .	<i>Hards.</i>
Glenmuick . . .	<i>Glen-mick.</i>	Harenc . . .	<i>Har-on.</i>
Glenquoich . . .	<i>Glen-ko-ey.</i>	Harewood . . .	<i>Har-wood.</i>
Glerawly . . .	<i>Gler-awly.</i>	Harington . . .	<i>Har-rington.</i>
Gloag . . .	<i>Gloge.</i>	Harlech . . .	<i>Har-ly.</i>
Goldsworthy . . .	<i>Göls-worthy.</i>	Hawarden . . .	{ <i>Hay-warden.</i>
Gomme . . .	<i>Gom.</i>		<i>Har-den.</i>
Gorges . . .	<i>Gor-jiz.</i>	Haweis . . .	{ <i>Haw-is.</i>
Gormanston . . .	<i>Gor-manston.</i>		<i>Hoy-s.</i>
Goschen . . .	<i>Go-shen.</i>	Hayhurst . . .	<i>Hurst.</i>
Goudy . . .	<i>Gow-dy.</i>	Hazlerigg . . .	<i>Hay-zelrig.</i>
Gough . . .	<i>Goff.</i>	Headlam . . .	<i>Hed-lam.</i>
Goulburn . . .	<i>Gool-burn.</i>	Heathcote . . .	<i>Heth-cot.</i>
Gourley . . .	<i>Goor-ly.</i>	Heberden . . .	<i>Heb-berden.</i>
Gower . . .	<i>Gor.</i>		

PRONUNCIATIONS OF PROPER NAMES 21

Hegarty . . . *Heg-garty.*
 Hendre . . . *Hen-dref.*
 Heneage . . . *Hen-nij.*
 Hennessey } . . . *Hen-nessy.*
 Hennessey }
 Henniker . . . *Hen-niker.*
 Hepburn . . . *Heb-burn.*
 Herkomer . . . *Herk-omer.*
 Herries . . . *Her-ris.*
 Herschell . . . *Her-shel.*
 Hertford . . . *Har-ford.*
 Hervey . . . *Har-vy.*
 Heytesbury . . . *Hayt-sbury.*
 Hills-Johnes . . . *Hills-Jones.*
 Hindlip . . . *Hind-lip.*
 Hobart . . . *Hub-bart.*
 Hoey . . . *Hoy.*
 Hogan . . . *Ho-gan.*
 Holbech . . . *Hol-beech.*
 Holmes . . . *Homes.*
 Holmesdale . . . *Home-sdale.*
 Holm-Patrick . . . *Home-Patrick.*
 Home . . . *Hume.*
 Honyman . . . *Hun-nyman.*
 Honywood . . . *Hun-niwood.*
 Hopetoun . . . *Hope-ton.*
 Hotham . . . *Huth-am.*
 Hough . . . *Huff.*
 Houghton . . . { *Haw-ton.*
 How-ton.
 Houston . . . *Hoost-on.*
 Howorth . . . *How-erth.*
 Hugessen . . . *Hew-jessen.*
 Huish . . . *Hew-ish.*
 Humphrey . . . *Hum-fry.*
 Hunstanton . . . *Hun-ston.*
 Huth . . . *Huth.*
 Hyndman . . . *Hynd-man.*

 Iddesleigh . . . *Idd-sly.*
 Ightham . . . *I-tam.*
 Inchiquin . . . *Inch-quin.*
 Inge . . . *Ing.*
 Ingelow . . . *In-jelow.*
 Ingestre . . . *In-gestry.*
 Ingham . . . *Ing-am.*

Innes . . . *In-nis.*
 Inveraray . . . *Inver-air-y.*
 Inverarity . . . *Inver-arr-ity.*
 Iveagh . . . *Y-va.*

 Jacoby . . . *Jack-oby.*
 Jeaffreson . . . *Jeff-erson.*
 Jeffreys . . . *Jef-riz.*
 Jekyll . . . *Jee-kel.*
 Jerome . . . *Jer-ome.*
 Jervaulx . . . *Jer-vis.*
 Jervis . . . *Jar-vis.*
 Jervois . . . *Jer-vis.*
 Jeune . . . *June.*
 Jeyes . . . *Jays.*
 Jocelyn . . . *Joss-lin.*
 Jolliffe . . . *Joll-if.*
 Julyan . . . *Joo-lian.*
 Juta . . . *Joo-ta.*

 Keatinge . . . *Keet-ing.*
 Keighley . . . *Keeth-ly.*
 Keightley . . . *Keet-ly.*
 Keiller . . . *Kee-ler.*
 Kekewich . . . *Keck-wich.*
 Kennard . . . *Kenn-ard.*
 Kenyon . . . *Ken-nion.*
 Keogh }
 Keough } . . . *Kee-oh.*
 K'Eogh }
 Kehoe }
 Keig . . . *Keeg.*
 Kernahan . . . *Kern-ahan.*
 Kesteven . . . *Kest-even.*
 Keynes . . . *Kayns.*
 Kilchurn . . . *Kil-bo-orn.*
 Killanin . . . *Kill-an-in.*
 Kilmorey . . . *Kil-mur-ry.*
 Kincairney . . . *Kin-cair-ny.*
 Kingscote . . . *Kings-cut.*
 Kinnaird . . . *Kin-naird.*
 Kinnear . . . *Kin-near.*
 Kinnoull . . . *Kin-nool.*
 Kirkcudbright . . . *Kirk-oo-bry.*
 Kneen . . . *Neen.*
 Knightly . . . *Ngt-ly.*

Knighton . . . *Ny-ton.*
 Knockdow . . . *Nok-doo.*
 Knollys } . . . *Noles.*
 Knowles }
 Knutsford . . . *Nuts-ford.*
 Knyvett . . . *Niv-vet.*
 Kortright . . . *Kort-rite.*
 Kough *Kecoh.*
 Kyllachy . . . *Ky-lacky.*
 Kynaston . . . *Kin-naston.*
 Kynsey *Kin-sy.*

 Labalmondiere . *La-bal-mondeer.*
 Lacon *Lay-kon.*
 Laffan *La-ffan.*
 Lamington . . . *Lay-mington.*
 Langrishe . . . *Lang-rish.*
 Larpent *Lar-pent.*
 Lascelles . . . *Las-sels.*
 Lathom *Lay-thom.*
 Laughton . . . *Law-ton.*
 Lavengro . . . *Lav-engro.*
 Lawrence *Lor-rence.*
 Layard *Laird.*
 Lea *Lee.*
 Learmonth . . . *Ler-munth.*
 Leatham *Leeth-am.*
 Leathes { *Leeths.*
 Leeth-iz.
 Lechmere *Leech-meer.*
 Leconfield . . . *Lek-onfield.*
 Legard *Lej-jard.*
 Lefevre *Le-fee-ver.*
 Lefroy *Le-froy.*
 Legge *Leg.*
 Legh *Lee.*
 Lehmann *Lay-man.*
 Leicester *Lest-er.*
 Leigh *Lee.*
 Leighton *Lay-ton.*
 Leinster *Len-ster.*
 Leishman *Leesh-man.*
 Leiston *Lay-son.*
 Leitrim *Leet-rim.*
 Leland *Lee-land.*
 Lemesurier . . . *Le-mee-surer.*

Leominster . . . *Lam-ster.*
 Le Patourel . . . *Le-pas-turel.*
 Le Poer *Le-por.*
 Le Queux *Le Kew.*
 Leven *Lee-ven.*
 Leverhulme . . . *Lee-verhewm.*
 Leveson-Gower . *Loo-son-Gor.*
 Levey { *Lee-vy.*
 Lev-vy.
 Ley *Lee.*
 Lingen *Ling-en.*
 Lisle { *Lyle.*
 Leel.
 Llangattock . . . *Klan-gat-tock.*
 Llewellyn *Loo-ell-in.*
 Lochiel *Lok-beel.*
 Lochinbar *Lok-bin-bar.*
 Logue *Loge.*
 Lough *Luff.*
 Loughborough . *Luf-burra.*
 Lovibond *Luv-band.*
 Lowis *Lōw-is.*
 Lowther *Lō-ther.*
 Lugard *Loo-gard.*
 Lutwyche *Lut-wich.*
 Lydekker *Li-deck-er.*
 Lygon *Lig-gon.*
 Lymington *Lim-mington.*
 Lympe *Lim.*
 Lysaght *Lȳ-saht.*
 Lysons *Lȳ-sons.*
 Lyveden *Liv-den.*

 Macalister *Mac-al-ister.*
 Macara *Mac-ab-ra.*
 McCorquodale . *Ma-cork-odale.*
 Maccullagh . . . *Ma-cul-la.*
 Macdona *Mac-dun-na.*
 M'Culloch *Ma-cul-lokh.*
 M'Eachern *Mac-keek-run.*
 McEvoy *Mack-evoy.*
 M'Ewan } . . . *Mac-kew-an.*
 MacEwen }
 M'Gee } . . . *Ma-gee.*
 M'Ghee }
 MacGillivray . *Ma-gil-very.*

M'Gillycuddy	. Ma- <i>clik</i> -uddy.	Mather	. . . May-ther.
Machell	. . . May- <i>chell</i> .	Matheson	. { <i>Matb</i> -ison.
Maconochie	. . . Mack- <i>on-okhy</i> .		. { <i>Mat</i> -tison.
Maconchy	. . . Ma- <i>conk-y</i> .	Maturin	. . . <i>Mat</i> -turin.
M'Iwraith	. . . <i>Mack-ilrayth</i> .	Maughan	. . . Mawn.
MacIver	} . . . Mack- <i>y-ver</i> .	Maunsell	. . . <i>Man</i> -sell.
M'Ivor		Maurice	. . . <i>Mor</i> -ris.
Mackarness	. . . <i>Mack-aness</i> .	Mayo	. . . <i>May-o</i> .
McKay	. . . Mack- <i>y</i> .	Meagher	. . . <i>May-er</i> .
Mackie	. . . <i>Mack-y</i> .	Meath	. . . Meeth.
MacIachlan	. . . Mac- <i>laukb-lan</i> .	Meiklejohn	. . . <i>Mick-eljon</i> .
MacLagan	. . . Mac- <i>lag-gan</i> .	Meldrum	. . . <i>Mel</i> -drum.
MacLaren	. . . Mac- <i>lar-ren</i> .	Melhuish	. . . <i>Mel</i> -lish.
Maclean	. . . Ma- <i>clayn</i> .	Menpes	. . . <i>Men-piz</i> .
Maclear	. . . Ma- <i>cleer</i> .	Menteth	. . . <i>Men-teetb</i> .
Macleay	. . . Ma- <i>clay</i> .	Menzies	. { <i>Meng-iz</i> .
Macleod	. . . Ma- <i>clowd</i> .		. { <i>Ming-iz</i> .
Macmahon	. . . Mac- <i>mabn</i> .	Meopham	. . . <i>Mep</i> -pam.
Macnamara	. . . Macna- <i>mab-ra</i> .	Meurant	. . . Mew- <i>rant</i> .
M'Naught	. . . Mac- <i>nawf</i> .	Meux	. . . Mewz.
MacNaughton	. . . Mac- <i>naw-ton</i> .	Meyer	. . . <i>Mj-er</i> .
Macneill	. . . Mac- <i>neel</i> .	Meynell	. . . <i>Men-nel</i> .
Macrae	. . . Mac- <i>rory</i> .	Meyrick	. . . <i>Mer-rick</i> .
Madan	. . . <i>Mad-dan</i> .	Meysey	. . . <i>May-zy</i> .
Maeterlinck	. . . <i>Mab-terlink</i> .	Thompson	. . . <i>Toms-on</i> .
Magdalen	. . . <i>Mawd-lin</i> .	Michelham	. . . <i>Mich-lam</i> .
Magheramorne	. . . <i>Mar-ramorn</i> .	Michie	. . . <i>Mik-ky</i> .
Magnac	. . . Man- <i>niac</i> .	Mildmay	. . . <i>Mjld-may</i> .
Magrath	. . . Ma- <i>grab</i> .	Millard	. . . Mil- <i>lard</i> .
Maguire	. . . Ma- <i>gwire</i> .	Milles	. . . Mills.
Mahan	. . . Mahn.	Milngavie	. . . Mull- <i>g y</i> .
Mahon	. . . Ma- <i>boon</i> .	Mivart	. . . <i>Mj-vart</i> .
Mahony	. . . <i>Mab-ny</i> .	Molyneux	. . . <i>Mol-neux</i> .
Mainwaring	. . . Man- <i>nering</i> .	Momerie	. . . <i>Mum-mery</i> .
Majendie	. . . <i>Maj-endy</i> .	Monaghan	. . . <i>Mon-nahan</i> .
Malet	. . . <i>Mal-let</i> .	Monck	. . . Munk.
Malmesbury	. . . <i>Mabm-sbry</i> .	Monckton	. . . <i>Munk-ton</i> .
Manora	. . . Man- <i>ur-a</i> .	Moncrieff	. . . <i>Mon-creef</i> .
Mansergh	. . . Man- <i>zer</i> .	Monkhouse	. . . <i>Munk-hows</i> .
Marindin	. . . <i>Mar-indin</i> .	Monkswell	. . . <i>Munk-swell</i> .
Marischal	. . . <i>Marsb-al</i> .	Monro	} . . . Mun-ro.
Marjoribanks	. . . <i>Marsb-banks</i> .	Monroe	
Marlborough	. . . <i>Mawl-bra</i> .	Monson	. . . <i>Mun-son</i> .
Martineau	. . . <i>Mart-ino</i> .	Montagu	. { <i>Mont-agew</i> .
Masham	. . . <i>Masb-am</i> .		. { <i>Munt-agew</i> .
Maskelyne	. . . <i>Mask-clin</i> .	Monteagle	. . . Mun- <i>see-gle</i> .

24 TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

Montefiore . . .	Montifi-or-y.	O'Meara . . .	O-mab-ra.
Montgomery . . .	Munt-gum-mery.	O'Morchoe . . .	O-mur-roo.
Montmorency . . .	Montmorr-en-sy.	Ormelie . . .	Orm-ely.
Montresor . . .	Mont-rez-or.	Ormonde . . .	Or-mond.
Monzie . . .	Mun-ss.	Osbourne . . .	Or-burn.
Moran . . .	Mor-an.	O'Shaughnessy {	O-shaw-nessy.
Morant . . .	Mo-rant.		O-shawk-nessy.
Moray . . .	Mur-ry.	Ouless . . .	Oo-less.
Mordaunt . . .	Mor-dunt.	Outram . . .	Ootram.
Morice . . .	Mor-ris.		
Morrell . . .	Murr-ell.	Paget . . .	Paj-jit.
Mostyn . . .	Moss-tin.	Pakenham . . .	Pack-enum.
Mouat . . .	Moo-at.	Palai-ret . . .	Pal-laret.
Moule . . .	Mole.	Palgrave . . .	Pawl-grave.
Moulton . . .	Mōl-ton.	Palles . . .	Pal-liz.
Mountmorres . . .	Mount-mor-ris.	Pasley . . .	Pay-zly.
Mowat . . .	{ Mo-at.	Paterson . . .	Pat-terson.
	{ Moo-at.	Paton . . .	Pay-ton.
Mowbray . . .	{ Mow-bry.	Pauncefote . . .	Powns-foot.
	{ Moo-bry.	Peery . . .	Peer-y.
Muncaster . . .	Mun-kaster.	Pease . . .	Peez.
Murfree . . .	Mer-fry.	Pechell . . .	Pee-chel.
		Pegram . . .	Pee-gram.
Naas . . .	Naze.	Pembroke . . .	Pem-brook.
Naesmyth . . .	Nay-smith.	Pennefather . . .	Pen-nyfether.
Naper . . .	Nap-per.	Pennycuick . . .	{ Pen-nycook.
Napier . . .	{ Nay-pier.		{ Pen-nyquick.
	{ Na-peer.	Penrhyn . . .	Pen-rin.
Neave . . .	Neev.	Pepys . . .	{ Peepe (modern).
Neil . . .	Neel.		{ Pep-piz (ancient).
Nepean . . .	Ne-peen.	Peto . . .	Pee-to.
Newburgh . . .	New-bra.	Petre . . .	Pee-ter.
Newnes . . .	Newns.	Petrie . . .	Pee-try.
Nias . . .	Nee-as.	Phayre . . .	Fair.
Nigel . . .	Ny-jel.	Pierpoint . . .	Peerpont.
Niven . . .	Niv-ven.	Pierrepoint . . .	Peerpont.
Northbourne . . .	North-burn.	Pigou . . .	Pi-goo.
Northcote . . .	North-cot.	Pinero . . .	Pin-er-o.
		Pipon . . .	Pee-pong.
O'Callaghan . . .	Ocall-ahan.	Pirbright . . .	Per-brite.
Ochterlony . . .	Octerl-o-ny.	Pirie . . .	Pirry.
O'Dea . . .	O'-Day.	Pochin . . .	Putch-in.
O'Donoghue . . .	O-dun-nahoo.	Pole . . .	Pool.
Ogilvy . . .	O-gelvy.	Pole Carew . . .	Pool Cair-y.
O'Hagan . . .	Obay-gan.	Poltimore . . .	Pol-timor.
Olivier . . .	Oliv-vier.	Polwarth . . .	Pole-werth.

Ponsonby . . .	<i>Pun-sunby.</i>	Rhondda . . .	<i>Ron-tha.</i>
Pontefract . . .	<i>Pum-fret.</i>	Rhys . . .	<i>Reece.</i>
Poolewe . . .	<i>Pool-yoo.</i>	Riach . . .	<i>Rae-ack.</i>
Portal . . .	<i>Por-tal.</i>	Riddell . . .	<i>Rid-dle.</i>
Porteous . . .	<i>Por-tius.</i>	Robartes . . .	<i>Ro-barts.</i>
Portishead . . .	<i>Poz-zet.</i>	Roche . . .	<i>Roche.</i>
Poulett . . .	<i>Paw-let.</i>	Rodon . . .	<i>Ro-don.</i>
	<i>Pow-let.</i>	Rolleston . . .	<i>Rol-ston.</i>
Powell . . .	<i>Po-ell.</i>	Romilly . . .	<i>Rom-ily.</i>
Powerscourt . . .	<i>Poor-scort.</i>	Romney . . .	<i>Rum-ny.</i>
Powlett . . .	<i>Paw-let.</i>	Ronaldshay . . .	<i>Ron-ald-shay.</i>
Powys . . .	<i>Po-is.</i>	Rothe . . .	<i>Rōoth.</i>
Præd . . .	<i>Prade.</i>	Rothas . . .	<i>Roth-is.</i>
Pretyman . . .	<i>Prut-timan.</i>	Rothwell . . .	<i>Row-ell.</i>
Prevost . . .	<i>Prev-vo.</i>	Rouse . . .	<i>Rōoz.</i>
	<i>Pre-do.</i>	Routh . . .	<i>Rowth.</i>
Prideaux . . .	<i>Prid-dux.</i>	Rowton . . .	<i>Ro-ton.</i>
	<i>Prid-do.</i>	Roxburghe . . .	<i>Rox-bra.</i>
Probyn . . .	<i>Pro-bin.</i>	Ruislip . . .	<i>Rj-slip.</i>
Prothero . . .	<i>Proth-ero.</i>	Ruthven . . .	<i>Riv-ven.</i>
Provand . . .	<i>Pro-vand.</i>	Rynd . . .	<i>Rind.</i>
Prowse . . .	<i>Prowz.</i>		
Pugh . . .	<i>Pew.</i>	Sacheverell . . .	<i>Sasb-everel.</i>
Puleston . . .	<i>Pil-ston.</i>	St. Aubyn . . .	<i>S'nt Aw-bin.</i>
Pulleine . . .	<i>Pool-len.</i>	St. Clair . . .	<i>Sin-clair.</i>
Pulteney . . .	<i>Pol-tny.</i>	St. Cyres . . .	<i>Sin-seer.</i>
Pwllheli . . .	<i>Pool-thelly.</i>	St. John . . .	<i>Sin-jun.</i>
Pytchley . . .	<i>Pjcb-ly.</i>	St. Leger . . .	<i>Sil-linjer.</i>
			<i>S'nt Lej-jer.</i>
Ralegh . . .	<i>Raw-ly.</i>	St. Maur . . .	<i>S'nt Mor.</i>
	<i>Ral-ly.</i>		<i>See-mer.</i>
Ralph . . .	<i>Rahf.</i>	St. Neots . . .	<i>S'nt Neets.</i>
	<i>Rafe.</i>	Salisbury . . .	<i>Sawl-sberry.</i>
Ranfurly . . .	<i>Ran-ferly.</i>	Saltoun . . .	<i>Sawl-ton.</i>
Ranjitsinhji . . .	<i>Ran-jit-sin-jy.</i>		<i>Sat-ton.</i>
Rashleigh . . .	<i>Rash-ly.</i>	Sandes } . . .	<i>Sands.</i>
Rathdonnell . . .	<i>Rath-don-nel.</i>	Sandys } . . .	
Rathmore . . .	<i>Rath-mor.</i>	Sanquhar . . .	<i>San-ker.</i>
Rayleigh . . .	<i>Ray-ly.</i>	Sartorius . . .	<i>Sar-toris.</i>
Raynham . . .	<i>Rain-am.</i>	Satow . . .	<i>Sa-to.</i>
Reay . . .	<i>Ray.</i>	Saumarez } . . .	<i>So-marrez.</i>
Rehan . . .	<i>Ree-han.</i>	Sausmarez } . . .	
Reichel . . .	<i>Rjkhel.</i>	Saunders . . .	<i>Sabn-ders.</i>
Renwick . . .	<i>Ron-nick.</i>	Saunderson . . .	<i>Sabn-derson.</i>
Reuter . . .	<i>Roy-ter.</i>	Sawbridgeworth . . .	<i>Sap-sed.</i>
Rhind . . .	<i>Rynd.</i>		

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Saye and Sele . . .	Say an Seel.	Strathcona . . .	Strath-co-na.
Sayer . . .	Sair.	Stratheden . . .	Strath-ee-den.
Scaffell . . .	Scaw-fell.	Strathmore . . .	Strath-mor.
Scarborough . . .	Scar-burra.	Straton . . .	Strat-ton.
Scarbrough . . .	Scar-bra.	Stuclely . . .	Stew-kly.
Sciennes . . .	Sheens.	Sudeley . . .	Sewd-ly.
Sclater . . .	Slay-ter.	Sudley . . .	Sud-ly.
Scone . . .	Scoon.	Sweatman . . .	Swei-man.
Scrymgeour . . .	Scrim-jer.	Sweetman . . .	Sweet-man.
Searle . . .	Serl.	Swiney . . .	Swin-ny.
Sedburgh . . .	Sed-ber.	Symonds . . .	Sim-monds.
Selous . . .	Se-loo.	Symons . . .	Sim-mons.
Sempill . . .	Semp-il.	Syngé . . .	Sing.
Sergeant . . .	Sar-jent.		
Seton } . . .	See-ton.	Tangye . . .	Tang-y.
Setoun } . . .		Taubman . . .	Tawb-man.
Seymour . . .	See-mer.	Teignmouth . . .	Tin-muth.
Shaen . . .	Shane.	Tewkesbury . . .	Tewks-berry.
Shearman . . .	Sher-man.	Theobald . . .	Tib-bald.
Sherbourne . . .	Sher-bern.	Thesiger . . .	Thes-sijer.
Shrewsbury . . .	Sbrö-sberry.	Thorold . . .	Thur-uld.
Sidebotham . . .	Side-bottam.	Thuillier . . .	Twil-lier.
Skrine . . .	Skreen.	Thynne . . .	Thin.
Slaithwaite . . .	Slo-it.	Tighe . . .	Tÿ.
Smijth . . .	Smÿthe.	Tirebuck . . .	Tÿre-buk.
Sodor . . .	So-dor.	Tollemache . . .	Tol-mash.
Somers . . .	Sum-mers.	Torphichen . . .	Tor-fick-en.
Somerton . . .	Sum-merton.	Toynbee . . .	Toyn-by.
Somervell . . .	Sum-mervle.	Trafalgar . . .	Tra-fal-gar.
Sondes . . .	Sonds.	Traquair . . .	Trak-ware.
Sotherby . . .	Suth-eby.	Tredegar . . .	Tred-ee-gar.
Souttar . . .	Soo-tar.	Trefusis . . .	Tre-few-sis.
Speight . . .	Spate.	Treloar . . .	Tre-lor.
Stalbridge . . .	Stawl-bridge.	Tremenheere . . .	Trem-menhear.
Stanton . . .	Stahn-ton.	Trethewy . . .	Tre-thew-y.
Stapley . . .	Stayp-ly.	Trevelyan . . .	Tre-vi-lian.
Stavordale . . .	Stay-vordale.	Treves . . .	Treeves.
Stormonth . . .	Stor-munth.	Trimlestown . . .	Trim-melston.
Stoughton . . .	{ Staw-ton.	Troubridge . . .	Troo-bridge.
	{ Stow-ton.	Tuite . . .	Tewt.
Stourton . . .	Ster-ton.	Tullibardine . . .	Tulli-bard-een.
Strachey . . .	Stray-shy.	Tuttielt . . .	Tut-yet.
Strahan } . . .	Strawn.	Tyrwhitt . . .	Tir-rit.
Strachan } . . .		Tyssen . . .	Tÿ-sen.
Stranraer . . .	Stran-rar.	Tytler . . .	Tÿt-ler.
Strathallan . . .	Strath-al-lan.		

Uig	Oo-ig.	Whichelo . . .	Wich-elo.
Uist	Oo-ist.	Whitefield . . .	Whit-field.
Urquhart . . .	Erk-ert.	Whymper . . .	Wim-per.
Uttoxeter . . .	Ux-eter.	Whytham . . .	Wjst-am.
		Wilde	Wjld.
Vaillant . . .	{ Val-lant.	Willard	Will-ard.
	{ Val-liant.	Willes	Wills.
Valletort . . .	Val-lytort.	Willoughby . .	Wil-loby.
Vanburgh . . .	Van-bra.	Willoughby- . .	Wil-loby-
Vandam	Van-dam.	D'Eresby	Deersby.
Van Dyck . . .	Van-dyke.	Willoughby de .	Wil-loby de
Vaughan	Vawn.	Broke	Brook.
Vaux	{ Vox.	Winchilsea . . .	Winch-elsee.
	{ Vokes.	Winstanley . . .	Win-stanly.
Vavasour . . .	Vav-vaser.	Woburn	Woo-bern.
Vezin	Vee-zin.	Wodehouse . . .	Wood-house.
Villiers	Vil-lers.	Wolcombe . . .	Wool-cum.
Vogel	Vo-gel.	Wollaston . . .	Wool-aston.
Voules	Voles.	Wolseley	Wool-sly.
Vyvyan	Viv-vian.	Wombwell . . .	Woom-well.
		Worcester . . .	Woos-ter.
Waldegrave . .	Wawl-grave.	Worksop	Wer-sup.
Walford	Wawl-ford.	Worledge	Wer-lij.
Wallop	Wol-lup.	Worsley	Wer-sly.
Walmesley . .	Wawm-sly.	Wortley	Wert-ly.
Walrond	Wawl-rund.	Wraxhall	Rax-all.
Walsingham . .	Wawl-singam.	Wreford	Ree-ford.
Wantage	Won-tij.	Wrensfordesley	Ren-sly.
Warburton . . .	War-burton.	Wrey	Ray.
Warkworth . .	Wawke-werth.	Wriothesley . .	Rj-othsly.
Warre	Wor.	Wrixon	Rix-on.
Warwick	Wor-rick.	Wrotham	Roo-tham.
Wastell	{ Wos-sel.	Wrottesley . . .	Rot-sly.
	{ Wos-tel.	Wroughton . . .	Raw-ton.
Wauchope . . .	Waw-kup.	Wylie }	Wj-ly.
Waugh	Waw.	Wyllie }	
Wednesbury . .	Wen-niberry.	Yeames	Yames.
Weguelin . . .	Weg-gelin.	Yeatman	Yayt-man.
Weir	Weer.	Yerburgh	Yar-burra.
Wemyss	Weems.	Yonge }	Yung.
Wescott	West-cot.	Young }	
Westenra . . .	West-enra.	Youghal	Yawl.
Weyman	{ Way-man.	Younger	Yun-ger.
	{ Wy-man.		
Whalley	Whay-ly.		
Whichcote . .	Wich-cot.	Zouche	Zoosh.

TITLES AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

ROYALTY

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

ALTHOUGH it falls to the lot of comparatively few to be privileged to converse with our King and Queen or members of their family, yet the circle tends to widen in our democratic age; and therefore it may be useful to an increasing number of people—and interesting to all—to know the correct manner of speech with their sovereigns.

On presentation to the King or Queen the subject does not start the conversation. He or she will answer, using in the first instance the title Your Majesty, and subsequently Sir or Madam. In the case of the Prince of Wales and other royal princes the same rules apply, the title used in the first instance being Your Royal Highness, and subsequently Sir. Royal princesses, whether married or unmarried, are called in the first instance Your Royal Highness, and subsequently Madam.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

THE KING

Sire, *or*

May it please Your Majesty,

I have the honour to remain,

Your Majesty's most faithful and devoted subject

Address of envelope—

To The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

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THE QUEEN

Madam, *or*

May it please Your Majesty,

I have the honour to remain,

Your Majesty's most humble and devoted subject,

Address of envelope—

To The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

Sir,

I remain, with the greatest respect, Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient and dutiful servant,

Address of envelope—

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

OTHER PRINCES AND PRINCESSES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL

Sir (or Madam),

I remain, Sir (or Madam),

Your Royal Highness's most humble and obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To His (or Her) Royal Highness the Prince (or Princess) ——

To His (or Her) Royal Highness the Duke (or Duchess) of ——

THE PEERAGE

THE peerage has five descending grades. They are DUKES, MARQUESSSES, EARLS, VISCOUNTS, and BARONS. We will take them all in turn, creating a new title in each grade for our examples. General points will be taken first, and references will be made wherever possible to a point which has already been discussed.

DOWAGER PEERESSES

The following rules apply to the five grades of the peerage and also to the baronetage :

A dowager peeress is the mother, stepmother, or grandmother of the reigning peer, and the widow of a preceding one. In no other case is she a dowager.

Example.—The Dowager Duchess of Middlesex.

In cases of other relationship her Christian name is used to distinguish her from the wife of the existing peer, and, indeed, this form is becoming more and more usual for all widowed peeresses :

Example.—Mary, Duchess of Middlesex.

But if the existing peer has no wife, the widow of his predecessor is addressed as if her husband were still alive, without prefix or Christian name.

PEERESSES REMARRYING

If marrying into a lower rank of the peerage or with a commoner she retains her title. But this by courtesy only, unless she is a peeress in her own right.

COURTESY TITLES

All peers have a family name as well as their titles, although in numerous cases, especially in the lower ranks of the peerage, the two are the same. The family name is used by the sons and daughters of peers, excepting in the cases of eldest sons of dukes, marquesses, and earls.

In almost every case peers of these three categories have lesser titles as well, and the eldest son takes the highest of these as his courtesy title, which is used in every way as if it were his by right. In the few cases where there are no second titles, as in the earldoms of Devon, Lindsey, and Temple, the family name is used as a courtesy title. The eldest son of a duke is born in the degree of a marquess, but his courtesy title depends upon his father's lesser dignities. He takes the highest of these, which may be only that of an earl, a viscount, or a baron. He takes his title from birth, and when he marries his wife becomes a marchioness or a countess, or whatever it may be, and his children take the titles attached to those ranks. The eldest son of an eldest son takes a third title from the ducal collection, but of a lower grade than that of his father.

The correct ways of using these titles will be found under their various headings. It is in all respects the same, whether they are actual or courtesy titles.

COLLATERALS

All courtesy titles, or titles connected with the family name of a peer, are attached only to the actual descendants of that peer, with one exception, hardly to be called such. It is that when a peer is succeeded by a brother or a cousin the new peer's brothers and sisters take the titles that would have been theirs if their father had succeeded. In such cases he *would* have succeeded had he lived, so the

honour really comes through him. His widow, however, if he has left one, does not share this indulgence.

For instance, the late Duke of Devonshire died without issue. His heir, the present duke, was the eldest son of the late duke's brother, Lord Edward Cavendish, who had predeceased him. As long as the late duke lived his heir presumptive had no title, nor of course had his two brothers. But when Mr. Victor Cavendish succeeded to the dukedom, his brothers became Lord Richard and Lord John Cavendish. His mother, however, remained Lady Edward Cavendish.

LIFE PEERS

These are rare now, the only existing ones being Law Lords. They rank after hereditary barons. Their wives take the title of Lady and their children The Honourable. In all respects, except that the title does not descend, rules as for BARONS and BARONESES apply (see p. 65).

PEERS NOT IN PARLIAMENT

Not all Scottish and Irish peers sit in the House of Lords. Irish peers, if they do not do so, may be elected to the House of Commons for any constituency but an Irish one. It does not come within our scope to explain these matters. All that concerns us is that usage in connection with their titles is precisely the same as if they were peers of Parliament.

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT

Some baronies and a few earldoms descend in the female line. The Dukedom of Fife, alone among the higher titles of the peerage, does so. It is now merged into the royal Dukedom of Connaught by the marriage of the elder daughter of the first Duke of Fife with Prince

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Arthur of Connaught. Peerages descending in the female line are thus often merged into titles of a higher degree. The late Countess of Yarborough, for instance, was Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right, and her eldest son has succeeded to her dignities. But if there should ever come a time when an Earl of Yarborough should have a daughter but no son, the Baronies of Falconberg and Conyers would go to that daughter, while the Yarborough dignities would devolve upon the nearest male heir, and the titles would be separated again. (For modes of addressing see under the various titles. It is exactly the same as if the rank were obtained through marriage.)

HUSBANDS AND CHILDREN OF PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT

Husbands take no style or dignity from their wives. Their children, however, are in all respects as if the peerage were held by their father.

HUSBANDS AND CHILDREN OF PEERS' DAUGHTERS

A husband's name or status is not altered in any way by his wife's degree, and the children have no distinctions of any sort through their mother.

DEVOLVING TITLES

A hereditary title can descend only from father to son, except in the few instances, already mentioned, in which descent also includes the female line, and those in which remainder is expressly granted. An example of the latter was Lord Kitchener's earldom, which devolved upon his brother. In the case of an ancient peerage succession sometimes devolves upon a distant cousin, but he succeeds

not because he is a cousin of the preceding peer, but because he is descended from some former holder of the title. The brother or nephew of a newly created peer would not succeed to his honours unless special remainder were granted in his Patent, nor would a cousin of an older creation, unless his descent were from a former holder of it. This explains why some peers succeeding take lower titles than their predecessors. The present Earl of Drogheda, for instance, gains the title through descent from the fifth earl. The sixth earl was raised to the marquessate, which was held also by the seventh and eighth earls, as his direct descendants. But with the death of the third marquess the direct male descent from the first died out, though descent from previous holders of the lower title did not. There are several similar cases in the peerage.

THE TITLE "LADY"

This is probably the commonest of all, as it is held by all peeresses under the rank of duchess, by all daughters of the three highest ranks of the peerage, and by the wives of baronets and knights. The prefix "The" marks a lady of the peerage, and must not be used before the title denoting other ranks.

THE TITLE "HONOURABLE"

The use of this title is not without its difficulties. They should be carefully noted, because the title is a fairly frequent one, including as it does the younger sons of earls, all the sons and daughters of viscounts and barons, and the wives of the sons, besides its use outside the ranks of the peerage. The important rule to note is that it is *never* used in speech, even by a servant. Neither is it used in letter-writing, excepting on the envelope. For further information see under the various holders of the rank.

DUKES AND DUCHESSES

To help us in our explanation we will create a Duke of Middlesex, who is also Marquess of Huddersfield and Earl of Ramsgate, to name only his principal titles. His family name shall be Smith.

TERRITORIAL TITLES

The titles of all existing dukedoms are taken from the name of a place. There are no dukedoms of which the title is the same as the family name, as may be the case in all other grades of the peerage.

Example.—The Duke of Middlesex.
The Duchess of Middlesex.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

The form of address for those of social equality is Duke of Middlesex or Duchess of Middlesex, though the necessity for using the full title would generally be avoided. For instance, if there is no need to distinguish between different dukes and duchesses, plain Duke or Duchess is correct. They are referred to as The Duke or The Duchess. But in conversation it is good form to make as sparing a use as possible of titles. Inferiors address them as Your Grace, and refer to them as His Grace and Her Grace.

The archaic style of the title in conjunction with a Christian name, as Duke John, is not used now. To distinguish a particular duke from others of his line he is called John, Duke of ———, or The second Duke of ———.

DOWAGER DUCHESSES

A dowager duchess is so called when she is the widow of the preceding peer, and the mother, stepmother, or grandmother of the reigning peer, although it is more usual in these days to distinguish her from the reigning duke's wife by using her Christian name before her title. Either of the following examples is correct therefore :

Example.—The Dowager Duchess of Middlesex.
Mary, Duchess of Middlesex.

But if the existing duke has no wife, the widow of his predecessor is addressed in all respects as if her husband were alive.

Example.—The Duchess of Middlesex.

The rules for addressing in speech are in all ways the same as for the duke's wife, but if confusion were threatened she would be referred to as The Dowager Duchess.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner of address in writing is :

My Lord Duke,

I remain, my Lord Duke,
Your Grace's most obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To His Grace the Duke of Middlesex, K.G. (or K.T.).

Madam,

I remain, Madam,
Your Grace's most obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To Her Grace the Duchess of Middlesex.

(To a Dowager.)

Madam,

I remain, Madam,
Your Grace's most obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To Her Grace The Dowager Duchess of Middlesex, *or*
To Her Grace Mary, Duchess of Middlesex.

The social manner of address in writing is :

Dear Duke of Middlesex,

Believe me, dear Duke,
Very faithfully yours,

or more familiarly

Dear Duke,

Believe me, dear Duke,
Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To His Grace the Duke of Middlesex, K.G., *or*
To The Duke of Middlesex, K.G.

Dear Duchess of Middlesex,

Believe me, dear Duchess,
Very faithfully yours,

or more familiarly

Dear Duchess,

Believe me, dear Duchess,
Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To Her Grace the Duchess of Middlesex, *or*
To The Duchess of Middlesex.

(To a Dowager.)

Dear Duchess of Middlesex,

Believe me, dear Duchess,
Very faithfully yours,

or more familiarly

Dear Duchess,

Believe me, dear Duchess,
Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To Her Grace The Dowager Duchess of Middlesex,
or

To Her Grace Mary, Duchess of Middlesex.

ELDEST SONS OF DUKES

(*See also under* COURTESY TITLES, p. 32)

The eldest son of a duke is born in the degree of a marquess, but his courtesy title depends upon his father's lesser dignities. He takes the highest of these, which may be only that of an earl, a viscount, or a baron. He takes his title from birth, and when he marries his wife and children share the honours attached to his rank. His eldest son takes a third title from the ducal collection, of a lower grade than that of his father.

Example.—The eldest son of our Duke of Middlesex would be the Marquess of Huddersfield and his wife the Marchioness of Huddersfield. Their eldest son would be the Earl of Ramsgate.

The correct use of these titles will be found under their various headings. It is in all respects the same, whether they are actual or courtesy titles. (*See pp. 44 & 52.*)

DAUGHTERS AND YOUNGER SONS OF DUKES

The younger sons of a duke bear the title "Lord" with their Christian and family names, and all daughters of a duke bear the title "Lady".

Example.—The Lord John Smith.
The Lady Barbara Smith.

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STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

In this category the commonest mistakes are made by those who do not know the proper use of titles. Lord John Smith must *never* be called Lord Smith, nor Lady Barbara Smith Lady Smith. When the full titles are not used they are called Lord John and Lady Barbara. There is no other abbreviation unless one is on such terms of intimacy as to use their Christian names alone, or, in the case of the men, their surnames alone.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner of address in writing is :

My Lord,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Lord John Smith.

My Lady (or Madam),

I have the honour to remain, my Lady (or Madam),
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Lady Barbara Smith.

The social manner of address in writing is :

Dear Lord John Smith,

Very faithfully yours,
or more familiarly

Dear Lord John,

Yours very truly, *or*

Dear Smith,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To The Lord John Smith.

Dear Lady Barbara Smith,

Very faithfully yours,

or more familiarly

Dear Lady Barbara,

Very truly yours, *or*
Very sincerely yours,

Address of envelope—

To The Lady Barbara Smith.

WIVES OF YOUNGER SONS OF DUKES

The mistake already alluded to in this category is made most often of all in the case of wives of younger sons of dukes and marquesses. The wife of Lord John Smith is Lady John Smith, and never under any circumstances Lady Smith. She is known less formally as Lady John. This rule is varied only when she is of higher rank than her husband, in which case her own Christian name is substituted for his. (*See under MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF DUKES*, p. 42.)

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is :

Madam (or My Lady),

I have the honour to remain, Madam (or my Lady),
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Lady John Smith.

The social manner of address in writing is :

Dear Lady John Smith,

Believe me, dear Lady John Smith,
Very truly yours,

or more familiarly

Dear Lady John,

Believe me, dear Lady John,
Sincerely yours,

Address of envelope—

To The Lady John Smith.

WIDOWS OF YOUNGER SONS OF DUKES

If the widow of a younger son of a duke, having no title of her own, remarries with a commoner, she may continue to use her late husband's name and title if she chooses. But if she decides to take her second husband's name, she must relinquish her previous title and become plain Mrs. If, on the other hand, she has a title in her own right, she would use it coupled with her new name. If she remarries into the peerage, she would obviously share her second husband's name and title.

CHILDREN OF YOUNGER SONS OF DUKES

The children of younger sons of dukes have no distinctions of any sort. All the sons and daughters of Lord and Lady John Smith would be plain Mr. or Miss. A popular fallacy would make them honourables, but this is quite wrong.

MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF DUKES

The daughter of a duke, in marrying a man of equal or higher rank than her own, shares her husband's title. In all other cases she retains her own title of Lady with her Christian name even if she marries the younger son of a duke, because by a curious anomaly all peers' daughters rank one degree higher than younger sons of the same grade. In the event of marriage with the heir of an earl or lesser peer, she is entitled, if she prefers it, to retain her own title while her husband is a courtesy lord, because she actually keeps her precedence until he succeeds to his peerage. There are instances of both usages in the peerage, and the chosen style should be ascertained in each case. Marriage with a commoner does not alter her rank in any way (nor incidentally that of her husband). Our duke's daughter, Lady Barbara Smith, married to Mr.

Peter Green, would become Lady Barbara Green. Under no circumstances would she be called Lady Peter Green. Together they would be referred to as Mr. Peter and Lady Barbara Green, or Mr. and Lady Barbara Green. Curiously enough, however, the daughter of a duke (as also of a marquess or earl) keeps her rank as such in the table of precedence if she marries out of the peerage, but exchanges it for that of her husband if she remains in it, even if it means descending several steps. Thus Lady Barbara, having married Mr. Peter Green, would go in to dinner before a sister who had married a baron.

Examples.—Marriage with

A commoner	Peter Green, Esq.	The Lady Barbara Green
A knight or baronet	Sir Bernard Brown	The Lady Barbara Brown
A younger son of an earl or lesser peer	The Honourable George Wilson	The Lady Barbara Wilson
An eldest son of an earl (or lesser peer)	Viscount Staines	The Lady Barbara Staines, or Viscountess Staines (Lady Staines)
A younger son of a duke or marquess	The Lord John Bull	The Lady Barbara Bull
An eldest son of a marquess	The Earl of Malvern (Lord Malvern)	The Countess of Malvern (Lady Malvern)
An eldest son of a duke	The Marquess of Mere (Lord Mere)	The Marchioness of Mere (Lady Mere)

CHILDREN OF DAUGHTERS OF DUKES

The children of daughters of dukes receive no titles or distinctions of any sort through their mother.

MARQUESSES AND MARCHIONESSES

THIS title is rendered in two ways, marquess or marquis. The former is the older and purely British. Peers of this rank use which form they prefer, and their choice should be ascertained and observed in addressing them.

Our typical peer of this, the second grade, shall be the Marquess of Montgomeryshire, who is also the Earl of Malvern and Baron Swindon. His family name shall be Evans.

TERRITORIAL TITLES

The title of marquess is generally taken from the name of a place, as it invariably is in the case of a duke.

Example.—The Marquess of Montgomeryshire.

There are two marquessates in our peerage, however, whose titles are taken from the family names, and in both these cases the preposition is dropped, thus :

The Marquess Conyngham.

The Marquess Townshend.

These two are the only instances in the marquessate of titles taken from family names, but in two other cases the preposition is dropped even though the titles are territorial, viz.,

The Marquess Camden.

The Marquess Douro.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

It has been said already that all peers and peeresses below ducal rank are called lord and lady in speech.

This brings us to a mistake quite commonly made in connection with the lower grades of the peerage. Although it is correct to talk of The Duke, or Duchess, of Middlesex—indeed, they could not be referred to in any other way—the rule is quite different for the marquessate. The Marquess and Marchioness of Montgomeryshire would always be referred and spoken to as Lord and Lady Montgomeryshire. There are a few formal occasions on which the full title would be used, but it would never occur in intimate speech. This shibboleth is so often transgressed by novelists and others who love the peerage better than they know its ways that it may seem a little hard to believe how wrong it appears to be among the people who know.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

My Lord Marquess, *or*

My Lord,

I have the honour to be, my Lord Marquess (or my Lord),
Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Most Hon. The Marquess of Montgomeryshire.

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To the Most Hon. The Marchioness of Montgomeryshire.

The social manner of addressing in writing is:

Dear Lord Montgomeryshire, *or*

Dear Montgomeryshire,

Yours very truly, *or*
Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To The Marquess of Montgomeryshire.

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Dear Lady Montgomeryshire,

Believe me, dear Lady Montgomeryshire,
Very sincerely yours,

Address of envelope—

To The Marchioness of Montgomeryshire.

DOWAGER MARCHIONESSES

A dowager marchioness is so called when she is the widow of the preceding marquess, although it is more usual in these days to distinguish her from the reigning marquess's wife by using her Christian name before her title. Either of the following examples is correct therefore :

Example.—The Dowager Marchioness of Montgomeryshire.
Enid, Marchioness of Montgomeryshire.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is :

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Most Hon. the Dowager Marchioness of Montgomeryshire,

To The Most Hon. Enid, Marchioness of Montgomeryshire.

The social manner of addressing in writing is :

Dear Lady Montgomeryshire,

Believe me, dear Lady Montgomeryshire,
Very sincerely yours,

Address of envelope—

To The Dowager Marchioness of Montgomeryshire, *or*
To Enid, Marchioness of Montgomeryshire.

ELDEST SONS OF MARQUESSSES

(*See also under* COURTESY TITLES, p. 32)

As stated elsewhere, peers in this category have lesser titles as well, and the eldest son takes the highest of these as his courtesy title, which is used in every way as if it were his by right. He takes the title from birth, and on his marriage his wife and children share the honours attached to his rank. His eldest son would take a third title from the marquess's collection.

Example.—The eldest son of our Marquess of Montgomeryshire would be the Earl of Malvern and his wife the Countess of Malvern. Their eldest son would be Baron Swindon. The correct use of these titles will be found under their various headings. It is in all respects the same, whether they are actual or courtesy titles (*see* pp. 52 & 65).

DAUGHTERS AND YOUNGER SONS OF MARQUESSSES

The younger sons of a marquess bear the title Lord with their Christian and family names, and all daughters of a marquess bear the title Lady.

Example.—The Lord Charles Evans.
The Lady Joan Evans.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

In this category the commonest mistakes are made by those who do not know the proper use of titles. Lord Charles Evans must never be called Lord Evans nor Lady Joan Evans Lady Evans. When the full titles are not used, they are called Lord Charles and Lady Joan. There is no other abbreviation unless one is on such terms of intimacy as to use their Christian names alone, or, in the case of the men, their surnames alone.

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STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner of address in writing is :

My Lord,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Lord Charles Evans.

Madam (or My Lady),

I have the honour to remain, Madam (or my Lady),
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Lady Joan Evans.

The social manner of address in writing is :

Dear Lord Charles Evans,

Very faithfully yours,

or more familiarly

Dear Lord Charles,

Yours very truly, *or*

Dear Evans,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To The Lord Charles Evans.

Dear Lady Joan Evans,

Very faithfully yours,

or more familiarly

Dear Lady Joan,

Very truly yours, *or*
Very sincerely yours,

Address of envelope—

To The Lady Joan Evans.

WIVES OF YOUNGER SONS OF MARQUESSSES

The mistake already alluded to in this category is made most often of all in the case of wives of younger sons of dukes and marquesses. The wife of Lord Charles Evans is Lady Charles Evans, and never under any circumstances Lady Evans. She is known less formally as Lady Charles. This rule is varied only when she is of higher rank than her husband, in which case her own Christian name is substituted for his. (*See under MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF MARQUESSSES*, p. 50.)

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is :

Madam (or My Lady),

I have the honour to remain, Madam (or my Lady),
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Lady Charles Evans.

The social manner of address in writing is :

Dear Lady Charles Evans,

Believe me, dear Lady Charles Evans,
Very truly yours,

or more familiarly

Dear Lady Charles,

Believe me, dear Lady Charles,
Sincerely yours,

Address of envelope—

To The Lady Charles Evans.

WIDOWS OF YOUNGER SONS OF MARQUESSSES

If the widow of a younger son of a marquess, having no title of her own, remarries with a commoner, she may continue to use her late husband's name and title if she

chooses. But if she decides to take her second husband's name, she must relinquish her previous title and become plain Mrs. If, on the other hand, she has a title in her own right, she would use it coupled with her new name.

CHILDREN OF YOUNGER SONS OF MARQUESSSES

The children of younger sons of marquesses have no distinctions of any sort. All the sons and daughters of Lord and Lady Charles Evans would be plain Mr. and Miss.

MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF MARQUESSSES

The daughter of a marquess, in marrying a man of equal or higher rank than her own, shares her husband's title. In all other cases she retains her own title of Lady with her Christian name, even if she marries the younger son of a marquess, because, as stated elsewhere, all peers' daughters rank one degree higher than younger sons of the same grade. In the event of marriage with the heir of an earl or lesser peer, she is entitled, if she prefers it, to retain her own title while her husband is a courtesy lord, because she actually keeps her precedence until he succeeds to his peerage. There are instances of both usages in the peerage, and the chosen style should be ascertained in each case. Marriage with a commoner does not alter her rank in any way (nor incidentally that of her husband). Our marquess's daughter, married to Mr. Peter Green, would become Lady Joan Green. Under no circumstances would she be called Lady Peter Green. Together they would be described as Mr. Peter and Lady Joan Green. Curiously enough, however, the daughter of a marquess (as also of a duke or earl) keeps her rank as such in the table of precedence if she marries out of

the peerage, but exchanges it for that of her husband if she remains in it, even if it means descending several steps. Thus Lady Joan, having married Mr. Peter Green, would go in to dinner before a sister who had married a baron.

Examples.—Marriage with

A commoner	Peter Green, Esq.	The Lady Joan Green
A knight or baronet	Sir Bernard Brown	.. The Lady Joan Brown
A younger son of an earl or lesser peer	The Honourable George Wilson	The Lady Joan Wilson
An eldest son of an earl (or lesser peer)	Viscount Staines	The Lady Joan Staines, <i>or</i> Viscountess Staines (Lady Staines)
A younger son of a marquess	The Lord John Bull	The Lady Joan Bull
A younger son of a duke	The Lord John Smith	The Lady John Smith
An eldest son of a marquess	The Earl of Malvern (Lord Malvern)	The Countess of Malvern (Lady Malvern)
An eldest son of a duke	The Marquess of Mere (Lord Mere)	The Marchioness of Mere (Lady Mere)

CHILDREN OF DAUGHTERS OF MARQUESSSES

The children of daughters of marquesses receive no titles or distinctions of any sort through their mother.

EARLS AND COUNTESESSES

THIS grade is sometimes territorial, sometimes taken from the family name. In the former case the preposition "of" is generally used, and in the latter case it is not, although there are numerous exceptions to both rules.

In one or two instances, such as the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, two separate earldoms have become merged. Both titles are used on all formal occasions and even on the social envelope. But in social speech and letters only the first one is employed. The Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham's title provides an instance of the little traps which are sometimes, almost perversely it would seem, set for the unwary in the realm of titles. The name of the ancient town from which Lord Winchilsea takes his title is spelt Winchelsea. Another curious instance is that the town of Beaconsfield, from which Disraeli took his title, is pronounced Beckonsfield. He lived within a few miles of it at Hughenden, and must have been aware of this. But his title was pronounced by him as it is written, and continues to be so pronounced.

Our typical peer in this, the third grade, shall be the Earl of Whitby, with a second title, Viscount Staines, and the family name of Collins.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

It has been remarked already that all peers and peeresses below ducal rank are called lord and lady in speech. This rule applies, of course, to earls and countesses, who are always referred and spoken to as lord and lady. As in the case of the marquessate, there are a few formal occasions

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days to distinguish her from the reigning earl's wife by using her Christian name before her title. Either of the following examples is correct, therefore :

The Dowager Countess of Whitby.
Muriel, Countess of Whitby.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

is exactly the same as if she were the reigning countess.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is :

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of Whitby, *or*
To The Right Hon. Muriel, Countess of Whitby.

The social manner of address in writing is :

Dear Lady Whitby,

Believe me, dear Lady Whitby,
Very sincerely yours,

Address of envelope—

To The Dowager Countess of Whitby, *or*
To Muriel, Countess of Whitby.

ELDEST SONS OF EARLS

(See also under COURTESY TITLES, p. 32)

As stated elsewhere, peers in this category have lesser titles as well, and the eldest son takes the highest of these as his courtesy title, which is used in every way as if it were his by right. He takes the title from birth, and on

his marriage his wife and children share the honours attached to his rank.

Example.—The eldest son of our Earl of Whitby would be the Viscount Staines and his wife the Viscountess Staines. The correct use of these titles will be found under their various headings. It is in all respects the same whether they are actual or courtesy titles (*see* pp. 60 & 61).

DAUGHTERS OF EARLS

Daughters of earls bear the title Lady with their Christian and family names.

Example.—The Lady Violet Collins.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

The same rules apply as in the case of daughters of dukes and marquesses, viz., when the full title is not used, our earl's daughter would be called Lady Violet. There is no other abbreviation unless one is on such terms of intimacy as to use the Christian name alone.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is :

Madam (or My Lady),

I have the honour to remain, Madam (or My Lady),
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Lady Violet Collins.

The social manner of address in writing is :

Dear Lady Violet Collins,

Very faithfully yours,

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or more familiarly

Dear Lady Violet,

Very sincerely yours,

Address of envelope—

To The Lady Violet Collins.

YOUNGER SONS OF EARLS

Unlike the higher grades of the peerage, younger sons of earls are styled Honourable with their Christian and family names, and there is nothing to distinguish them from the sons of viscounts and barons.

Example.—The Honourable Thomas Collins.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

As remarked elsewhere, this title is never used in speech or letter-writing, excepting on the envelope. The younger sons of earls are called Mr., always in conjunction with the Christian name.

Example.—Mr. Thomas Collins.

The title is never printed on visiting cards, so that without inner knowledge it is difficult to recognize the rank. When it is desired to indicate it, however, a reference to the holder's parentage would be permissible. Servants would announce the younger son of an earl as Mr. Thomas Collins.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is :

Sir, *or*

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Honble. Thomas Collins.

The social manner of address is :

Dear Mr. Collins, *or*
Dear Collins,

Believe me, dear Mr. Collins, *or*
dear Collins,
Very truly yours,

Address of envelope—

To The Honble. Thomas Collins.

WIVES OF YOUNGER SONS OF EARLS

share their husbands' title.

Example.—The Honble. Mrs. Thomas Collins.

It should be carefully noted that whereas it is wrong to use the designations Mr. or Miss with this title, it is right to use the designation Mrs. with it. The title is never used in speech, even by a servant, and the wife of Mr. Thomas Collins is always alluded to as Mrs. Thomas Collins. If she happens to be of higher rank than her husband, she would use her own title in conjunction with her husband's name—*without the Honourable*. The Honble. Lady Thomas Collins would denote that her husband, the younger son of an earl, had been knighted.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is :

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,
Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Honble. Mrs. Thomas Collins.

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The social manner is :

Dear Mrs. Collins,

Believe me, dear Mrs. Collins,

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To The Honble. Mrs. Thomas Collins.

WIDOWS OF YOUNGER SONS OF EARLS

keep their title until re-marriage, when it is abandoned in favour of the second husband's status, whether it be higher or lower. This rule does not apply, of course, if the widow possesses a title in her own right.

CHILDREN OF YOUNGER SONS OF EARLS

have no distinctions of any sort.

MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF EARLS

The daughter of an earl, in marrying a man of equal or higher rank than her own, shares her husband's title. In all other cases she retains her own title of Lady with her Christian name, even if she marries the younger son of an earl, because, as stated elsewhere, all peers' daughters rank one degree higher than younger sons of the same grade. In the event of marriage with the heir of a viscount or lesser peer, she is entitled, if she prefers it, to retain her own title while her husband is a courtesy lord, because she actually keeps her precedence until he succeeds to his peerage. In such a case the chosen style should be ascertained. Marriage with a commoner does not alter her rank in any way—nor incidentally that of her husband. Our earl's daughter, married to Mr. Peter Green, would become The Lady Violet Green. She must never be called Lady Peter Green. Together they would be described as Mr. Peter and The Lady Violet Green. Curiously enough,

however, the daughter of an earl keeps her rank as such in the table of precedence if she marries out of the peerage, but exchanges it for that of her husband if she remains in it, even if it means descending several steps. Thus Lady Violet, having married Mr. Peter Green, would go in to dinner before a sister who had married a baron.

Examples.—Marriage with

A commoner	Mr. Peter Green	The Lady Violet Green
A knight or baronet	Sir Bernard Brown	The Lady Violet Brown
A younger son of an earl or lesser peer	The Honourable Michael O'Mara	The Lady Violet O'Mara
An eldest son of an earl	Viscount Staines (Lord Staines)	Viscountess Staines (Lady Staines)
A younger son of a marquess	The Lord John Bull	The Lady John Bull
A younger son of a duke	The Lord John Smith	The Lady John Smith
An eldest son of a marquess	The Earl of Malvern (Lord Malvern)	The Countess of Malvern (Lady Malvern)
An eldest son of a duke	The Marquess of Mere (Lord Mere)	The Marchioness of Mere (Lady Mere)

CHILDREN OF DAUGHTERS OF EARLS

The children of daughters of earls receive no titles or distinctions of any sort through their mother.

VISCOUNTS AND VISCOUNTESSES

THIS title is sometimes territorial, sometimes derived from the family name, but in neither case is the preposition "of" used between the style and the title, e.g. Viscount Hereford, not The Viscount of Hereford. It is becoming increasingly usual, however, in this degree to make a territorial addition to the title, e.g. Viscount Grey of Fallodon, and Viscount Haldane of Cloan. In such cases the full style would be used only on formal occasions and in addressing letters.

Our example in this, the fourth grade of the peerage, shall be Viscount O'Mara, with the same family name.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

The rule already explained, that all peers and peeresses below ducal rank are called lord and lady in speech applies equally, of course, to viscounts and their wives. As in other ranks, there are a few formal occasions on which the full title would be used, but it would never happen in intimate speech.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is :

My Lord,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Right Honble. The Viscount O'Mara.

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Right Honble. The Viscountess O'Mara.

The social manner of address in writing is :

Dear Lord O'Mara, *or*

Dear O'Mara,

Yours very truly, *or*
Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To The Viscount O'Mara.

Dear Lady O'Mara,

Believe me, dear Lady O'Mara,
Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To The Viscountess O'Mara.

DOWAGER VISCOUNTESSSES

A dowager viscountess is the widow of the preceding peer (*see* p. 31). There are two accepted forms of address, thus :

The Dowager Viscountess O'Mara.
Anne, Viscountess O'Mara.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

is exactly the same as if she were the reigning viscountess (*see* p. 60).

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is :

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

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Address of envelope—

To The Right Honble. The Dowager Viscountess O'Mara,

or

To The Right Honble. Anne, Viscountess O'Mara.

The social manner is :

Dear Lady O'Mara,

Believe me, dear Lady O'Mara,

Very sincerely yours,

Address of envelope—

To The Dowager Viscountess O'Mara, *or*

To Anne, Viscountess O'Mara.

ELDEST SONS OF VISCOUNTS

Courtesy titles cease at the grade of an earl, so that the eldest son of a viscount does not take his father's second title, even if he happens to have one. Like his younger brothers, he is merely The Honourable, and his wife shares the title.

Example.—The Honble. Michael O'Mara.

The Honble. Mrs. O'Mara.

Their visiting cards would be inscribed "Mr. O'Mara" and "Mrs. O'Mara" without the Christian name.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

As explained before, the title Honourable is never used in speech, so that the eldest son of our viscount would be spoken and referred to as Mr. O'Mara and his wife as Mrs. O'Mara. This rule is followed by servants also.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is :

Sir, *or*

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Sir (dear Sir),

Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Honble. Michael O'Mara.

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,
Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Honble. Mrs. O'Mara.

The social manner of address in writing is :

Dear Mr. O'Mara, *or*

Dear O'Mara,

Believe me, dear Mr. O'Mara,
Yours very truly, *or*
I am, dear O'Mara,
Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To The Honble. Michael O'Mara.

Dear Mrs. O'Mara,

Believe me, dear Mrs. O'Mara,
Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To The Honble. Mrs. O'Mara.

ELDEST SONS OF SCOTTISH VISCOUNTS

are usually called The Master of ———, but their wives retain the English form of address.

Example.—The Master of Ballantrae.
The Honble. Mrs. Scott.

YOUNGER SONS OF VISCOUNTS

WIVES OF YOUNGER SONS OF VISCOUNTS

WIDOWS OF YOUNGER SONS OF VISCOUNTS

The same rules exactly apply here as to younger sons of earls and their wives (*see* pp. 56, 57 & 58).

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DAUGHTERS OF VISCOUNTS

all bear the title Honourable like their brothers.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

The title is never used in speech even by a servant. The eldest daughter is referred to as Miss O'Mara, the younger ones as Miss Nora and Miss Bridget O'Mara.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

is the same for all. The formal manner is :

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,
Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Honble. Eileen O'Mara.

The social manner is :

Dear Miss O'Mara,

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To The Honble. Eileen O'Mara.

MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF VISCOUNTS

The daughter of a viscount in marrying a man of lower rank than her own keeps her title, thus :

Marriage with

A commoner

Mr. Peter Green

The Honble. Mrs. Green

A knight or
baronet

Sir Bernard Brown

The Honble. Lady Brown

In marrying a man of equal or higher rank she shares her husband's title.

CHILDREN OF SONS OF VISCOUNTS

CHILDREN OF DAUGHTERS OF VISCOUNTS

have no titles or distinctions of any sort.

BARONS AND BARONESES

THIS title is sometimes territorial, sometimes taken from the family name, and sometimes from other sources entirely, as, for example, Lord Vaux of Harrowden, whose family name is Mostyn.

The peculiar point about this title is that, unlike its foreign equivalent, it is not used in this country excepting by peeresses in their own right.

Our example in this, the fifth and last grade of the peerage, shall be Baron Westley, with the family name of Whitworth.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

The rule of addressing all peers below ducal rank as lord and lady is equally applicable here. Baronesses in their own right, however, are sometimes called by this title.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is :

My Lord,

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Right Honble. Lord Westley.

Madam,

I have the honour to be, Madam,

Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Right Honble. Lady Westley, or

To The Right Honble. the Baroness Westley.

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The social manner of address is :

Dear Lord Westley, *or*

Dear Westley,

Believe me, dear Lord Westley, *or*

I am, dear Westley,

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To The Lord Westley.

Dear Lady Westley,

Believe me, dear Lady Westley,

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To The Lady Westley, *or*

To The Baroness Westley.

DOWAGER BARONESES

A dowager baroness is the widow of the preceding peer (*see* p. 31). The Dowager Baroness Westley, or The Dowager Lady Westley, are forms which are being superseded by

Anne, Baroness Westley, *or*

Anne, Lady Westley.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

is exactly the same as if she were the reigning baroness (*see* p. 65).

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is :

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,

Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Right Honble. the Dowager Lady (or Baroness)
Westley, *or*

To the Right Honble. Anne, Lady (or Baroness) Westley.

The social manner of address is :

Dear Lady (or Baroness) Westley,

Believe me, dear Lady (or Baroness) Westley,

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To The Dowager Lady (or Baroness) Westley, *or*

To Anne, Lady (or Baroness) Westley.

ELDEST SONS OF BARONS

Courtesy titles cease at the grade of an earl, so that the eldest son of a baron, like his younger brothers, is merely The Honourable, and his wife shares the title.

Example.—The Honble. Roger Whitworth.

The Honble. Mrs. Whitworth.

Their visiting cards would be inscribed Mr. Whitworth and Mrs. Whitworth, without the Christian name.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

As explained elsewhere, the title Honourable is never used in speech, so that the eldest son of our baron would be spoken and referred to as Mr. Whitworth and his wife as Mrs. Whitworth. This rule is followed by servants also.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is :

Sir, *or*

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Sir (dear Sir),

Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Honble. Roger Whitworth.

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Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,
Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Honble. Mrs. Whitworth.

The social manner is :

Dear Mr. Whitworth, *or*

Dear Whitworth,

Believe me, dear Mr. Whitworth (dear Whitworth),
Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To The Honble. Roger Whitworth.

Dear Mrs. Whitworth,

Believe me, dear Mrs. Whitworth,
Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To The Honble. Mrs. Whitworth.

ELDEST SONS OF SCOTTISH BARONS

are called usually The Master of ———, but their wives retain the English form of address.

Example.—The Master of Ballantrae.
The Honble. Mrs. Scott.

YOUNGER SONS OF BARONS

WIVES OF YOUNGER SONS OF BARONS

WIDOWS OF YOUNGER SONS OF BARONS

The same rules exactly apply here as to younger sons of earls and their wives (*see* pp. 56, 57 & 58).

DAUGHTERS OF BARONS

all bear the title Honourable, and the same rules apply as for daughters of viscounts (*see* p. 64).

MARRIED DAUGHTERS OF BARONS

The daughter of a baron, in marrying a man of lower rank than her own, keeps her title, thus :

Marriage with

A commoner

Mr. Peter Green

The Honble. Mrs. Green

A knight or
baronet

Sir Bernard Brown

The Honble. Lady Brown

In marrying a man of equal or higher rank she shares her husband's title.

CHILDREN OF SONS OF BARONS

CHILDREN OF DAUGHTERS OF BARONS

have no titles or distinctions of any sort.

BARONETS

THIS title, identified by the prefix Sir to Christian and surname, is an hereditary honour descending from father to son. Failing a son to the first holder, the title becomes extinct; but failing a son to a later holder, the title goes to the nearest male descendant of a former holder. It is distinguished from that of knight by the word baronet, or either one of its contractions, bart., or bt., being added at the end of the name, thus:

Sir George Robinson, Bt.

The word baronet is used in full only in formal documents. Bt. is the older abbreviation, but in spite of the objection of pedants, bart. is in more common use. Either may be used in addressing a letter. A baronet who preferred the style Bt. would be probably more particular about it than one who was content with Bart. So that it might be better to use Bt. in case of doubt as to the preference.

A baronet's wife takes the title of Lady in conjunction with the surname only—never with her own or her husband's Christian name unless she happens to have a title of her own (*see* pp. 35, 43, 51, 59, 64, & 69).

Example.—Lady Robinson.

The only exception to this rule might be the written one of Lady (George) Robinson, when it is necessary to distinguish her from another Lady Robinson. In actual speech there can be no such distinction. The formal,

documentary title of a baronet's wife is Dame before Christian and surnames, thus :

Dame Mary Robinson.

This style is beginning to be more general, but it should not be used unless it is known to be preferred.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

A baronet is addressed by his title and Christian name, as, for instance, Sir George, and spoken of as Sir George Robinson, or, more familiarly, as Sir George. There is no distinction here between a baronet and a knight.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is :

Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To Sir George Robinson, Bt.

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,
Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To Lady Robinson.

The social manner is :

Dear Sir George Robinson,

Believe me, dear Sir George Robinson,
Faithfully yours,

or more familiarly

Dear Sir George, or

Dear Robinson,

Believe me, dear Sir George (or dear Robinson),
Yours sincerely,

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Address of envelope—

To Sir George Robinson, Bt.

Dear Lady Robinson,

Believe me, dear Lady Robinson,

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To Lady Robinson.

WIDOWS OF BARONETS

retain their style of address unless and until the succeeding baronet marries, when the widow is called either

The Dowager Lady Robinson, *or*
Dora, Lady Robinson.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

is the same as for a baronet's wife (*see* p. 71).

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is:

Madam,

I have the honour to remain, Madam,

Your Ladyship's obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Dowager Lady Robinson, *or*
To Dora, Lady Robinson.

The social manner is:

Dear Lady Robinson,

Believe me, dear Lady Robinson,

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope—

To The Dowager Lady Robinson, *or*
To Dora, Lady Robinson.

WIDOWS OF BARONETS RE-MARRYING

If marrying a peer, an honourable, or another baronet, the title and name of the new husband is taken. If marrying a commoner they have the right to retain their title. But in this case Lady Robinson, marrying Mr. Brown, remains Lady Robinson.

CHILDREN OF BARONETS

have no titles or distinctions, excepting that the eldest son's Christian name is not used in speech by or to servants and inferiors.

Example.—Mr. Robinson.

HONOURABLES

When the son of a viscount or baron, or the younger son of an earl, receives a baronetcy, the foregoing rules apply, excepting as to the address of envelopes, which should be :

To The Honble. Sir George Robinson, Bt.

To The Honble. Lady Robinson.

KNIGHTS

THE orders of knighthood are various, but not one of them is hereditary. We will take them in the order of their precedence and deal with general rules as they arise.

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER

With very rare exceptions, this order is conferred only upon royalties and the peerage. It is distinguished by the letters K.G. after the name and title :

Example.—The Duke of Middlesex, K.G.

THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE

This order is conferred exclusively upon Scottish nobles, and is distinguished by the letters K.T. after name and title.

Example.—The Earl of Queensferry, K.T.

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK

This order is conferred exclusively upon Irish nobles, and is distinguished by the letters K.P. after name and title.

Example.—The Viscount O'Mara, K.P.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH

This is the first of the orders of knighthood which are

conferred on commoners and in which there is more than one class. Members of the first two classes only are knights, and the use of the title in speech and writing is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt. or Bart.), though some rights of baronets' wives are allowed to the wives of knights only by courtesy (*see* pp. 70 to 73).

The classes and distinctions are as follows :

Knights Grand Cross .	Sir Robert Johnson, G.C.B.
Knights Commanders .	Sir Edward Thompson, K.C.B.
Companions	Richard Jackson, Esq., C.B.

The wives of companions, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA

As in the previous case, this order has three classes. Members of the first two classes only are knights, and the use of the title in speech and writing is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt. or Bart.), though some rights of baronets' wives are allowed to knights' wives only by courtesy (*see* pp. 70 to 73).

Knights Grand

Commanders Sir Robert Johnson, G.C.S.I.

Knights Commanders . Sir Edward Thompson, K.C.S.I.

Companions Richard Jackson, Esq., C.S.I.

The wives of companions, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

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THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

This order also has three classes :

Knights Grand Cross .	Sir Robert Johnson, G.C.M.G.
Knights Commanders .	Sir Edward Thompson, K.C.M.G.
Companions	Richard Jackson, Esq., C.M.G.

Members of the first two classes only are knights, and the use of the title in speech and writing is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt. or Bart.), though some rights of baronets' wives are allowed to knights' wives only by courtesy (*see* pp. 70 to 73). The wives of companions, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

There are three classes in this order, members of the first two classes only being knights. The use of the title in speech and writing is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (of course, excepting the abbreviation Bt. or Bart.), though some rights of baronets' wives are allowed to knights' wives only by courtesy (*see* pp. 70 to 73). The wives of companions, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

Knights Grand

Commanders	Sir Robert Johnson, G.C.I.E.
Knights Commanders .	Sir Edward Thompson, K.C.I.E.
Companions	Richard Jackson, Esq., C.I.E.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER

There are five classes in this order, as the following examples show :

Knights Grand Cross	. Sir Robert Johnson, G.C.V.O.
Knights Commanders	. Sir Edward Thompson, K.C.V.O.
Commanders	. . . Richard Jackson, Esq., C.V.O.
Members Fourth Class	. Herbert Black, Esq., M.V.O.
Members Fifth Class	. Charles White, Esq., M.V.O.

Members of the first two classes only are knights, and the use of the title in speech and writing (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt. or Bart.) is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (*see* pp. 70 to 73). The wives of commanders and members, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

This order is comparatively recent, and is the first for which women as well as men are eligible. The five classes for men are :

Knights Grand Cross	. Sir Robert Johnson, G.B.E.
Knights Commanders	. Sir Edward Thompson, K.B.E.
Commanders	. . . Richard Jackson, Esq., C.B.E.
Officers	. . . . Herbert Black, Esq., O.B.E.
Members	. . . . Thomas Brown, Esq., M.B.E.

Members of the first two classes only are knights, and the use of the title in speech and writing (excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt. or Bart.) is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (*see* pp. 70 to 73). The wives of commanders, officers, and members, as such, have no distinctions, though they have recognized precedence.

The five classes for women are :

Dames Grand Cross	. Dame Matilda Johnson, G.B.E.
Dames Commanders	. Dame Pamela Thompson, D.B.E.
Commanders	. . . Mrs. Jackson, C.B.E.
Officers Mrs. Black, O.B.E.
Members Miss Brown, M.B.E.

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Husbands of ladies raised to any one of the ranks in this order do not share their wives' distinctions.

The title carried by the first two degrees of this order is used always in conjunction with the lady's Christian name. The formal mode of address in speech is "Dame Matilda" or "Dame Pamela". The formal mode of address in writing is:

Dear Madam,

I beg to remain, dear Madam,
Your obedient servant,

Or less formally:

Dear Dame Matilda Johnson,

Believe me to be,
Sincerely yours,

Address of envelope—

To Dame Matilda Johnson, G.B.E. (or D.B.E.)

Where the recipient of this honour already enjoys a higher title, either by birth or marriage, the accepted rule would seem to be that her title in this order is indicated only by the letters at the end of her name.

Example.—The Honble. Mrs. Arthur Johnson,
G.B.E. (or D.B.E.).

As to the manner of addressing in speech in such a case, the lady's own preference should be ascertained.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

This is the lowest order of knighthood, and is designated thus:

Sir William Jones.

In formal documents only the word Knight or the abbreviation Knt. is sometimes added to the name. In all other respects the use of the title in speech and writing

(excepting, of course, the abbreviation Bt. or Bart.) is the same as for baronets and their wives and children (*see* pp. 70 to 73).

WIDOWS OF KNIGHTS

WIDOWS OF KNIGHTS RE-MARRYING

See under BARONETS (pp. 72 & 73).

GENERAL REMARKS

In the case of a member of more than one of these orders of knighthood it is unnecessary to add them all to his name in addressing letters to him. Knights of the Garter, Thistle, or St. Patrick, who happen to be members of a lesser order as well, would have the highest order only designated, but it should on no account be omitted. Members of more than one of the lower orders of knighthood would have the abbreviations of two, but not more, after their names. The two highest would naturally be chosen, a knighthood of a lower order coming before a companionship of a higher.

Example.—Sir William Browning, K.C.M.G., C.B.

If there were more than two, the remaining honours would be inferred by an "etc."

In the rare case of a Knight Bachelor being also a companion in another order, his designation would be :

Sir Henry Jones, C.B.

In this case the letters K.C.B. would be wrong, because, although a knight and a member of the Order of the Bath, he is not a knight in that particular order.

When the son of a viscount or baron or the younger son of an earl receives a knighthood, the foregoing rules apply, excepting as to the address of envelopes, which should be :

To The Honble. Sir William Browning, K.C.M.G.
(or otherwise).

To the Honble. Lady Browning.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS

THIS office carries with it the title "The Right Honourable". The creation is for life, but it is not hereditary. All members of the Cabinet must be privy councillors, but all privy councillors are not members of the Cabinet.

In the case of a peer who is also a privy councillor, there is no way of indicating it except by the addition of the letters P.C. to his name, which is not usual.

In the case of a commoner the style of address is :

The Right Honble. James Williams (without Mr. or Esq.).

In social speech he would be addressed as Mr. Williams. His wife does not share the title, and would therefore always be addressed in speech and writing as Mrs. Williams.

In all other cases the privy councillor is addressed according to his rank, always preceded by the distinction "The Right Honble.". Wives of privy councillors, as such, do not share this distinction with their husbands.

THE CHURCHES

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

SPIRITUAL PEERS

They are the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, and twenty-one of the other English Diocesan Bishops in order of seniority. These twenty-six dignitaries of the Church have seats in the House of Lords.

ARCHBISHOPS

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York rank next in precedence to the Royal Family, and above dukes in the Roll of Peerage.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN SPEECH

In contrast to the social rule for dukes, the invariable manner of addressing the Archbishops of Canterbury and York in speech both by equals and inferiors is "Your Grace". They are referred to by their territorial titles, e.g. The Archbishop of Canterbury, and not by name; but where no confusion is likely, "the Archbishop" is sufficient. Only in cases of past or retired prelates are they referred to by name, e.g. Archbishop Tait.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner is :

My Lord Archbishop, *or*

Your Grace,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord Archbishop,
Your Grace's devoted and obedient servant,

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Address of envelope—

To His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ———

The social manner is :

My dear Lord Archbishop,

or more familiarly

My dear Archbishop,

I beg to remain, my dear Lord Archbishop (*or* Archbishop),

Your Grace's very faithfully (*or* very truly),

Address of envelope—

To His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ———

COLONIAL ARCHBISHOPS

are addressed formally as :

Most Reverend Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Most Reverend Sir,

Your devoted and obedient servant,

The social manner is :

My dear Archbishop,

I beg to remain, my dear Archbishop,

Yours very faithfully,

Address of envelope in both cases—

To The Most Reverend the Archbishop of ———

IRISH ARCHBISHOPS (appointed since 1868)

are addressed as Colonial Archbishops, excepting the Archbishop of Armagh, who is addressed as :

To The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland,
and in all other respects as the English Primates.

SIGNATURES

A reigning archbishop uses his Christian name coupled with the Latin name of his see, or some abbreviation of it.

For instance, the Archbishop of Canterbury signs himself Cosmo Cantuar.

WIVES OF ARCHBISHOPS

The wife of an archbishop does not share her husband's title unless, of course, he possesses a temporal as well as the spiritual one, in which case rules previously given would apply. Otherwise she is plain Mrs.

CHILDREN OF ARCHBISHOPS

have no titles or distinctions of any sort.

RETIRED ARCHBISHOPS

The recent retirement of the Archbishop of Canterbury created a precedent in regard to that particular see. But for the fact that a temporal title was bestowed upon the retiring Primate he would also have renounced his seat in the House of Lords. The formal manner of address in his case is :

My Lord, *or*

Most Reverend Sir,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord (or Most Reverend Sir),

Your devoted and obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Most Reverend the Lord Davidson of Lambeth.

In all other cases the formal manner of address is :

Most Reverend Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Most Reverend Sir,

Your devoted and obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Most Rev. Archbishop Brown.

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They are addressed and referred to in speech, both socially and formally, by title and surname.

Example.—Archbishop Brown.

They use their ordinary signatures.

BISHOPS

The twenty-four bishops who, with the two archbishops, have seats in the House of Lords, rank below viscounts and above barons. The manner of address in speech is My Lord and His Lordship, both formally and socially.

The formal manner of address in writing is :

My Lord, *or*

My Lord Bishop,

I have the honour to remain,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

The social manner of address is :

My dear Lord Bishop, *or*

Dear Bishop,

Faithfully (or very truly) yours,

Address of envelope in both cases—

To The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ———

COLONIAL BISHOPS

The manner of address in speech is, purely out of courtesy, the same as for those of diocesan rank. The formal manner of address in writing is :

Right Rev. Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Right Rev. Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The social manner is :

Dear Bishop,

Faithfully (or very truly) yours,

Address of envelope in both cases—

To The Right Rev. the Bishop of ———.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS

The same as Colonial Bishops (*see* p. 84), excepting as to—

Address of envelope—

To The Right Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of ———.

IRISH BISHOPS (consecrated before 1868)

as English Bishops (*see* p. 84).

IRISH BISHOPS (consecrated since 1868)

as Colonial Bishops (*see* p. 84), except in the case of the Bishop of Meath, who is addressed as "The Most Rev." instead of "The Right Rev."

SCOTTISH BISHOPS

The same as for Colonial Bishops (*see* p. 84), or if preferred the personal and not the territorial name may be used. The Primus is generally addressed as:

The Most Rev. The Primus.

RETIRED BISHOPS

The same as Colonial Bishops (*see* p. 84), excepting that they are addressed by personal name.

*Example.—*Bishop Brown, *and envelopes should be addressed—*

To The Right Rev. Bishop Brown.

WIVES AND CHILDREN OF BISHOPS (*see under* ARCH-BISHOPS, p. 83).

DEANS

are addressed in speech as Mr. Dean. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Very Rev. Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Very Rev. Sir,
Your obedient servant,

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The social manner of address in writing is :

Dear Mr. Dean, *or*

Dear Dean ———,

Believe me, dear Mr. Dean (or dear Dean ———),

Yours very truly,

Address of envelope in both cases—

To The Very Rev. the Dean of ———.

RETIRED DEANS

are addressed as acting deans, except that the envelope would be addressed in the personal name, thus :

To The Very Rev. Henry Cox, D.D.

ARCHDEACONS

are addressed in speech as Mr. Archdeacon. The formal manner of address in writing is :

Venerable Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Venerable Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is :

Dear Mr. Archdeacon,

Believe me, dear Mr. Archdeacon,

Yours very truly,

Address of envelope in both cases—

To The Venerable the Archdeacon of ———

RETIRED ARCHDEACONS

are addressed in speech as Mr. Archdeacon and referred to as Archdeacon ——— (using surname).

Address of envelope—

To The Venerable Edward Holt, D.D.

CANONS

are either residentiary or honorary. The rule is the same in each case. They are addressed in speech as Canon ———. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Reverend Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The social manner is:

Dear Canon ———,

I am, dear Canon .
Yours very truly,

Address of envelope in both cases—
To The Rev. Canon .

OTHER CLERGY

There is no difference in style of addressing the remaining ranks, although beneficed clergy are usually called in speech either The Vicar or The Rector (the difference is a matter of tithes in the parish). But it is definitely wrong to speak or refer to a clergyman as the Rev. So-and-So.

The formal manner of address in writing is:

Reverend Sir, *or*
Sir,

I beg to remain, Reverend Sir (or Sir),
Your obedient servant,

The social manner is:

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am, dear Mr. Smith,
Yours very truly (or sincerely),

Address of envelope in both cases—
To The Rev. Thomas Smith.

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TITLED CLERGY

A temporal title is always preceded in writing by the spiritual one.

Examples.—The Rev. the Lord John Smith.
The Rev. the Honble. David Jones.
The Rev. Sir John Bull, Bt.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

THE POPE

is the supreme head on earth of the Roman Catholic Church, and is personally addressed and referred to as Your Holiness or His Holiness.

STYLE OF ADDRESSING IN WRITING

The formal manner in English is :

Your Holiness,

I have the honour to remain,

Your Holiness's most devoted and obedient child,

or

Most Holy Father,

Your Holiness's most humble child,

Address of envelope—

To His Holiness the Pope.

Letters addressed to the Pope would normally go through ecclesiastical channels, and if written in English would be translated into Latin.

CARDINALS

are addressed and referred to in speech both formally and socially as Your Eminence and His Eminence.

The formal manner of address in writing is :

My Lord Cardinal, *or*

My Lord,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord Cardinal (or my Lord),

Your Eminence's devoted and obedient child,

The social manner in writing is :

Dear Cardinal ———,

I beg to remain, my dear Cardinal .

Yours very truly (*or* sincerely),

Address of envelope in each case—

To His Eminence Cardinal ———

CARDINAL ARCHBISHOPS

Rules as for CARDINALS apply here, excepting as to the address of envelope, which should be :

To His Eminence The Cardinal Archbishop of ———.

ARCHBISHOPS

are addressed and referred to in speech both formally and socially as Your Grace and His Grace. The formal manner of address in writing is :

My Lord Archbishop, *or*

Your Grace,

I have the honour to remain, my Lord Archbishop,

Your Grace's devoted and obedient child,

The social manner is :

My dear Lord Archbishop,

I beg to remain, my dear Lord Archbishop,

Your Grace's very faithfully,

Address of envelope—

To His Grace the Archbishop of ———, *or*

To The Most Rev. the Archbishop of ———.

BISHOPS

The manner of address in speech both formally and socially is My Lord and His Lordship. The formal manner of address in writing is :

My Lord, *or*

My Lord Bishop,

I have the honour to remain,

Your Lordship's obedient servant (*or* child),

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The social manner is :

My dear Lord Bishop,

Faithfully (or very truly) yours,

Address of envelope in both cases—

To The Lord Bishop of ———, *or*

To the Right Rev. the Bishop of ———, *or*

To His Lordship the Bishop of ———.

IRISH BISHOPS

The foregoing rules apply, except that the envelope is addressed :

To The Most Rev. the Bishop of ———.

TITULAR SEES

Foregoing rules for ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS apply, excepting as to envelopes, which are addressed :

To The Most Rev. Arthur Brown, Archbishop of ———, *or*

To The Most Rev. Archbishop Brown.

To The Most Rev. Arthur Brown, Bishop of ———, *or*

To The Most Rev. Bishop Brown.

PROVOSTS

are addressed in speech as Provost ———. The formal manner of address in writing is :

Very Rev. Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Very Rev. Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Very Rev. Provost ———.

The social manner of address in writing is

My dear Provost ———,

Faithfully (or very truly) yours,

Address of envelope—

To The Very Rev. Provost ———.

CANONS

Canons are addressed and referred to in speech as Canon ———. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Very Rev. Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Very Rev. Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Canon ———,

Faithfully (or very truly) yours,

Address of envelope—

To The Very Rev. Canon ———.

MONSIGNORE

are addressed and referred to in speech, both formally and socially, as Monsignor ———. The formal manner of address in writing to Protonotaries and Domestic Prelates of His Holiness the Pope is:

Right Rev. Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Right Rev. Sir,
Your devoted and obedient servant,

Privy Chamberlains and Honorary Chamberlains of His Holiness the Pope are addressed:

Very Rev. Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Very Rev. Sir,
Your devoted and obedient servant,

The social manner of address is:

My dear Monsignor,

I beg to remain, my dear Monsignor,
Yours very truly (or sincerely),

Address of envelope—

To The Right Rev. Mgr. ———, or
To The Very Rev. Mgr. ———.

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ABBOTS

Abbots are addressed and referred to in speech as Father Abbot. The formal manner of address in writing is :

My Lord Abbot, *or*

Right Rev. Abbot ———, *or*

Right Rev. Father,

I beg to remain, my Lord Abbot (or alternatives),

Your devoted and obedient servant,

The social manner of address is :

My Dear Father Abbot,

I beg to remain, my dear Father Abbot,

Yours very truly (or sincerely),

Address of envelope—

To The Right Rev. Abbot ———.

PROVINCIALS

are addressed and referred to in speech as Father ———.

The formal manner of address in writing is :

Very Rev. Father,

I beg to remain, Very Rev. Father,

Your devoted and obedient child,

The social manner of address is :

My dear Father .

I beg to remain, my dear Father .

Yours very truly (or sincerely),

Address of envelope—

To The Very Rev. Father ———, *or*

To The Very Rev. Father Provincial (with distinguishing initials of his order).

HEADS OF COLLEGES

are, purely out of courtesy, addressed as :

The Very Rev. Father ———.

PRIESTS

are addressed and referred to in speech as Father ———. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Dear Rev. Father,

I beg to remain, dear Rev. Father,
Your devoted and obedient child,

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Father ———,

Yours very truly (or sincerely),

Address of envelope—

To The Rev. Father ———.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

THE LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

is addressed and referred to as Your Grace and His Grace during his term of office. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Your Grace,

I have the honour to remain,
Your Grace's most devoted and obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To His Grace the Lord High Commissioner.

The social manner of address is the same, viz. Your Grace, etc., except when the office is held by a member of the Royal Family, in which case the formal and social address may be either Your Royal Highness or Your Grace.

THE MODERATOR

is addressed in speech as Moderator, or as Dr. ———

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(or Mr. ———, as the case may be). The formal manner of address in writing is:

Right Rev. Sir,

I beg to remain, Right Rev. Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Right Rev. Albert Smith (and if Dr.), D.D.,
Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of
Scotland.

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Moderator, *or*

Dear Dr. (or Mr.) Smith,

I beg to remain, dear Moderator (or Dr. or Mr. Smith),
Yours very truly (or sincerely),

Address of envelope—

To The Right Rev. Albert Smith (and if a Dr.), D.D.

EX-MODERATORS

These dignitaries are designated The Very Rev.

The formal manner of address in writing is:

Very Rev. Sir,

I beg to remain, Very Rev. Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is:

Dear Dr. (or Mr.) Smith,

I remain, dear Dr. (or Mr.) Smith,
Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope in both cases—

To The Very Rev. Albert Smith (and if a Dr.), D.D.

DEAN OF THE THISTLE AND CHAPEL ROYAL

Rules as for DEANS of the Church of England apply here (*see* p. 83).

OTHER CLERGY

Rules as for the Church of England apply (*see* p. 87), excepting that the titles of Vicar and Rector are not used. A minister in a regular parochial charge is often called The Minister (of the parish) or the Parish Minister.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

As a matter of courtesy, rules as for OTHER CLERGY of the Church of England apply (*see* p. 87).

THE NAVY

THIS being the senior service, titles which have duplicates in the Army rank higher in the Navy. In these cases the abbreviation R.N. follows the name. All ranks above that of lieutenant are addressed and referred to in speech by their professional title (unless they possess a higher title otherwise). A few general rules are given below.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET

Address of envelopes both formally and socially :

To Admiral of the Fleet The Lord (or any other title) ———

In other respects according to peerage or other rank.

ADMIRALS

VICE-ADMIRALS

REAR-ADMIRALS

Addressed in speech as Admiral. ——— Only on envelopes are the graded titles used.

The formal manner of address in writing is :

Sir,

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The social manner is :

Dear Admiral Flint,

COMMODORES

A temporary rank denoting a senior captain. Address as Commodore ——— while the appointment lasts.

CAPTAINS

The title is used in speech both formally and socially.
The formal manner of address in writing is :

Sir,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The social manner of address in writing is :

Dear Captain Birch,

Yours sincerely,

Address of envelope in both cases—

To Captain Birch, R.N.

COMMANDERS

This title is used only formally in speech. Socially the courtesy title of Captain is used.

Address of envelope in both cases—

To Commander Bartlett, R.N.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDERS

are called in social speech Commander.

Address of envelope in either case—

To Lieut.-Commander Sanders, R.N.

LIEUTENANTS

are addressed socially in speech as Mr.

Address of envelope in either case—

To Lieut. Crane, R.N.

SUB-LIEUTENANTS

MIDSHIPMEN

CADETS

All are addressed in social and official speech as Mr.
Official envelopes are addressed :

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Mr. Drake, Sub.-Lieut., R.N.

Mr. Blake, Midshipman, R.N.

Cadet Hawke, R.N.

The social envelope is addressed—

Henry Drake, Esq., R.N.

TITLED OFFICERS

A hereditary title is always preceded by the naval one.

Example.—Captain the Honble. Norman Birch, R.N.

CHAPLAINS

The Chaplain of the Fleet is addressed according to his rank as a clergyman. The envelope may be addressed to The Chaplain of the Fleet, or with this designation added to the name. Other chaplains are addressed as clergymen with the letters R.N. attached to their name.

THE ARMY

ALL ranks above that of lieutenant are addressed and referred to in speech by their professional title (unless they possess a higher one otherwise).

FIELD-MARSHALS

Address of envelope, both formally and socially :

To Field-Marshal The Lord (or any other title) ———.

In other respects according to peerage or other rank.

GENERALS

LIEUT.-GENERALS

MAJOR-GENERALS

Addressed in speech as General ———. Only on envelopes are the graded titles used. The formal manner of address in writing is Sir, the social manner is Dear General Sands.

BRIGADIERS

Addressed in speech and on envelopes as Brigadier ———. The formal manner of address in writing is Sir, the social manner is Dear Brigadier ———.

COLONELS

LIEUT.-COLONELS

Are addressed in speech as Colonel. Only on envelopes are the graded titles used, and it is usual to add the regiment after the name, and any distinctions he may possess, thus :

To Colonel H. Newcombe, D.S.O., R.H.A.

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The formal manner of address in writing is Sir, the social manner Dear Colonel Newcome.

MAJORS

CAPTAINS

Addressed in speech as Major ——— and Captain ——— respectively. The formal manner of address in writing is Sir, the social manner Dear Major (or Captain) Shaw.

Address of envelope—

To Major (or Captain) E. Shaw, 11th Hussars.

LIEUTENANTS

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS

Addressed in speech as Mr. The formal manner in writing is Sir, the social manner Dear Mr. Fry.

Address of envelope—

T. W. Fry, Esq., 2nd Life Guards.

RETIRED OFFICERS

do not have a regiment appended to their names. It used to be the practice for retired officers under field rank to drop their title, but now a retired captain will be addressed by his rank if he chooses to use it.

CHAPLAINS

The Chaplain-General to the Forces ranks as major-general, and there are four classes below him, ranking respectively as colonels, lieut.-colonels, majors, and captains. They are all addressed in speech and in writing according to their rank as clergymen. Envelopes to the chaplain-general are addressed To The Chaplain-General of the Forces, and other chaplains have the abbreviation C.F. added to the name.

THE AIR FORCE

THE rules as for the Navy and the Army apply in general. All titles are used officially, but socially titles below the rank of commander are not used. The various ranks are :

AIR MARSHAL

AIR VICE-MARSHAL

AIR COMMODORE

GROUP CAPTAIN

WING COMMANDER

SQUADRON LEADER

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT

FLYING OFFICER

PILOT OFFICER

THE LAW

THE various titles and offices are given alphabetically to facilitate reference.

ALDERMEN

Rules as for MAYORS apply (*see* p. 105).

COLONIAL JUDGES

Rules as for ENGLISH JUDGES apply (*see* below).

JUDGES

are addressed and referred to on the bench only as My Lord and His Lordship, otherwise as Sir. The formal manner of address in writing is:

Sir,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

Address of envelope—

To The Honble. Mr. Justice Swift.

The social manner is:

Dear Mr. Swift, (*or if a knight*)

Dear Sir John Swift, *or*

Dear Sir John,

Address of envelope—

To The Honble. John Swift, *or*

To The Honble. Sir John Swift.

JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT

Addressed and referred to on the Bench as Your

Honour and His Honour. Otherwise as an Esquire (*see* p. 113).

Address of envelope—

His Honour Judge ———.

(The title His Honour is now retained after retirement.)

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Addressed on the Bench as Your Worship, and formally by letter:

To The Right Worshipful ———, J.P.

Socially as an Esquire (*see* p. 113).

KING'S COUNSEL

In all respects as an Esquire (or according to rank), with the initials K.C. appended to the name on envelopes.

LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND

is addressed and referred to as Sir. (It is strictly more correct than My Lord, etc.)

Envelopes are addressed—

To The Right Honble. The Lord Advocate.

LORD OF APPEAL-IN-ORDINARY

and his wife and children. Rules as for BARONS and BARONESSSES apply (*see* pp. 65 to 69).

LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord Chancellor is addressed and referred to in speech and writing according to his rank in the peerage. Envelopes are addressed both formally and socially:

To The Right Honble. The Lord Chancellor.

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LORD CHIEF JUSTICE

If a peer he is addressed and referred to accordingly. Otherwise as a Judge (*see* p. 102).

Envelopes are addressed both formally and socially—

To The Right Honble. The Lord Chief Justice of England.

LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL

Addressed and referred to as a Judge (*see* p. 102).

Envelopes are addressed—

To The Right Honble. The Lord Justice ———.

LORD JUSTICE-CLERK

Addressed and referred to as My Lord and His Lordship.

Envelopes are addressed—

To The Right Honble. The Lord Justice-Clerk.

LORD JUSTICE-GENERAL OF SCOTLAND

is addressed and referred to as My Lord and His Lordship.

Envelopes are addressed—

To The Right Honble. The Lord Justice-General of Scotland.

LORD MAYORS

The Lord Mayors of London, Manchester, Norwich, York, Belfast, Dublin, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney are entitled to the style Right Honble. Rules as for BARONS (*see* p. 65) apply while they are in office, and their wives (or the lady acting as Lady Mayoress) share the honours of the title. Their children do not.

Address of envelope, formally and socially—

To The Right Honble. The Lord Mayor of ———, *or*
To The Right Honble. George Brown, Lord Mayor of

To The Right Honble. The Lady Mayoress of -

LORD PROVOSTS

are addressed and referred to as My Lord and His Lordship. Their wives do not share the title.

Envelopes are addressed—

To The Right Honble. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
To The Right Honble. The Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Others :

To The Lord Provost of ———.

LORD OF SESSION

is addressed and referred to as My Lord and His Lordship.

Envelopes are addressed—

To The Honble. Lord -

His wife is addressed in writing as Lady
and in other respects as the wife of a Baron (*see* p. 65).
Their children have no rank.

MASTER OF THE ROLLS

Rules as for JUDGES apply (*see* p. 102).

Address of envelope—

To The Right Honble. The Master of the Rolls, *or*
To the Right Honble. (according to rank).

MAYORS

Addressed on the Bench as Your Worship, otherwise
as an Esquire (*see* p. 113).

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Envelopes are addressed—

(if mayor of a city):

To The Right Worshipful the Mayor of _____,

(if mayor of a borough):

To The Worshipful the Mayor of _____.

PROVOSTS OF SCOTTISH CITIES

As an Esquire (*see* p. 113).

RECORDERS

Rules as for MAYORS apply (*see* p. 105).

SERJEANTS-AT-LAW

The address of envelope should be—

To Serjeant _____, *or*

To Mr. Serjeant _____.

Otherwise in all respects as an Esquire (*see* p. 113).

SHERIFFS

Rules as for MAYORS apply (*see* p. 105).

DECORATIONS AND HONOURS

NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR FORCE

THE Victoria Cross is the most distinguished of all decorations, and is conferred for valour in all branches of the fighting services. Since 1920 it has been extended to include women. The abbreviation V.C. takes precedence of all other decorations and honours.

The following is a table of other coveted decorations which should never be omitted in addressing a recipient in writing:

VICTORIA CROSS (Naval, Military, Air Force) . . .	V.C.
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (Naval, Military, Air Force)	D.S.O.
(This takes precedence of M.V.O. of 4th Class.)	
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS (Naval) . . .	D.S.C.
MILITARY CROSS (Military)	M.C.
DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS (Air Force) . . .	D.F.C.
AIR FORCE CROSS (Air Force)	A.F.C.
VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION	V.D.

ORDER OF MERIT—O.M.

A very distinguished order, limited to twenty-four members, the designation for which is placed after that of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER—I.S.O.

For members of the Civil Service, both male and female. It takes precedence after M.V.O. 4th Class.

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ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR— C.H.

A comparatively recent order limited to fifty members, for which women are equally eligible with men. It carries no title, but holders use the initials C.H. after the name. It ranks in precedence after the 3rd Class of the Order of the British Empire.

ORDERS EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT	V.A.
THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA	C.I.
THE ROYAL RED CROSS	R.R.C.

SUNDRY DISTINCTIONS

The following should always be used in addressing a letter, formal or otherwise, or where a full description is required:

ASSOCIATE OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY	A.R.A.
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY	F.R.S.
KING'S COUNSEL	K.C.
MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (Colonial)	M.L.A.
MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (Colonial)	M.L.C.
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT	M.P.
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY	P.R.A.
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY	P.R.S.A.
ROYAL ACADEMICIAN	R.A.
ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMICIAN	R.S.A.

Opinion varies about the use of the following, but in any case the abbreviations for Deputy Lieutenant (D.L.) and Justice of the Peace (J.P.) should never be used in private correspondence:

COUNTY COUNCILLOR	C.C.
DEPUTY LIEUTENANT	D.L.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY	F.R.A.S.
FELLOW OF THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS . .	F.C.P.
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS	F.R.C.O.
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS	F.R.C.P.
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY	F.R.G.S.
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY .	F.R.H.S.
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS	F.R.I.B.A.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE	J.P.
MEMBER OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL .	L.C.C.
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC .	R.A.M.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES

THE custom established and used by the older universities is really the best to follow. The rule is that doctors in any faculty use the designation, while lower degrees (e.g. M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., etc.) are omitted.

DOCTORS

Degrees are given by the older and most of the newer universities in six faculties: Divinity, Law, Literature, Medicine, Music, and Science. The following are the various styles and abbreviations:

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY . D.D.

DOCTOR OF LAWS . . LL.D. (Sometimes erroneously rendered as L.L.D.)

Conferred by Cambridge and all other universities granting degrees in this faculty.

DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW D.C.L.

This is the Oxford degree corresponding to the Cambridge LL.D.

DOCTOR OF LETTERS . Litt.D. (Cambridge and Dublin)
D.Litt. (Oxford and some others)
D.Lit. (London and Manchester)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE . M.D. (all universities)

DOCTOR OF MUSIC . Mus.D. (Cambridge)
D.Mus. (Oxford)

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE . Sc.D. (Cambridge and Dublin)
D.Sc. (Oxford and others)

DOCTORS' DEGREES

The title has become so wedded to the medical profession that the reminder is needed that not all qualified

medical men hold the final degree. Those who do are addressed and referred to in speech as Dr. Gray, and letters are addressed :

To Thomas Gray, Esq., M.D.

If a knighthood or baronetcy has been conferred, the address in speech becomes Sir Thomas Gray or Sir Thomas, and the envelope would be inscribed :

To Sir Thomas Gray, M.D., *or*
To Sir Thomas Gray, Bt., M.D.

Those medical men who have not taken the final degree are addressed in every way as if they have, excepting that their actual qualifications, such as M.B., L.R.C.P., would be substituted for M.D. on the envelope.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY

are always clergymen. They are addressed and referred to in speech as Dr. Read. Formal letters would begin Reverend Sir; social ones, Dear Dr. Read, and the envelope in each case would be addressed :

To The Rev. James Read, D.D.

Doctorates in all other faculties are governed by the same rules, although the use of the title is not so universal, and is largely a matter of personal preference.

HONORARY DOCTORATES

The same rules as to use apply as to other holders.

LESSER DEGREES

Letters denoting masters' and bachelors' degrees, which are, of course, most common, are not used even in university circles in ordinary correspondence, and

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socially they are not used at all. There are certain formal occasions on which members of learned professions would use them, such as in lists of lectures, etc., but a master's or bachelor's degree would not be appended to a doctor's. The reason for this is that in the older universities a doctor's degree is considered to include an M.A.—it cannot, in fact, be taken without it.

MASTER OF ARTS	M.A.
BACHELOR OF ARTS	B.A.
BACHELOR OF LETTERS	B.Litt.
BACHELOR OF DIVINITY	B.D.
MASTER OF LAWS	LL.M.
BACHELOR OF LAWS	LL.B.
BACHELOR OF CIVIL LAW	B.C.L.
BACHELOR OF MEDICINE	M.B.
BACHELOR OF MEDICINE	B.M. (Oxford)
BACHELOR OF MUSIC	B.Mus. <i>or</i> Mus.B.
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE	B.Sc.

ESQUIRES

THE almost universal use of this title for every man who cannot claim a higher one persists in spite of protests and objections from those who are really entitled to it. The rule has established itself that it is positively rude to address an envelope to anyone above the rank of working man as Mr. This being so, the following are the correct uses. The formal manner of address in speech is Sir, and the social manner Mr. Robins. His wife is called Madam, and Mrs. Robins. The formal manner of address in writing is :

Sir,

I beg to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Madam,

I beg to remain, Madam,
Your obedient servant,

The social manner in writing is :

Dear Mr. Robins,

I am,
Yours sincerely,

Dear Mrs. Robins,

Believe me, dear Mrs. Robins,
Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelopes—

To Harold Robins, Esq.,
To Mrs. (or Mrs. Harold) Robins,

DOUBLE NAMES

The only justification for a hyphenated double name is when two land-owning families have been merged into one through marriage, or when legal licence to adopt it has been obtained. The form need not be denied, however, to those who use it for convenience, though in such cases a hyphen should not be used. In speech the second only of two names is generally used, but there are exceptions, and the personal preference of the owners should be considered.

MAIDS OF HONOUR

Addressed in formal speech and writing as Madam.

Envelopes are addressed—

To The Honble. Miss ———,

and otherwise as a Baron's daughter (*see* pp. 64 and 68).

DIPLOMATIC AND GOVERNMENT SERVICES

AMBASSADORS

The formal and social manner of address in speech is Your Excellency or Sir. The formal manner of address in writing is:

My Lord (or Sir, according to rank),

I have the honour to be, my Lord (or Sir),

Your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant,

The social manner in writing is:

Dear Lord ——— (or according to rank),

I am, dear Lord ———,

Yours very sincerely,

Address of envelope (formal or social)—

To His Excellency The Lord Whitby, G.C.B.,

H.B.M.'s Embassy,

Ambassadors' wives do not share their husbands' official title.

CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES

take the place of Ambassadors in certain legations. They rank below envoys-extraordinary in diplomatic circles, but the same rules apply (*see* p. 116).

CONSULS

Envelopes are addressed—

To George Smith, Esq.,

H.B.M.'s Agent and Consul-General, *or*

H.B.M.'s Consul-General, *or*

H.B.M.'s Consul, *or*

H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul,

In all other respects as an Esquire (*see* p. 113).

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ENVOYS-EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS- PLENIPOTENTIARY

rank below, but take the place of, ambassadors in certain legations. Rules as for AMBASSADORS apply (*see* p. 115), excepting in the case of a commoner, when the envelope would be addressed :

To J. Winter, Esq., C.B.E. (or other distinction),
H.B.M.'s Envoy-Extraordinary, *or*
H.B.M.'s Legation,

GOVERNORS

Rules as for AMBASSADORS apply (*see* p. 115), excepting in the case of a commoner, when the envelope should be addressed :

To His Excellency The Governor,

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

According to rank, with M.P. after the name.

MINISTERS RESIDENT

(*See* RESIDENTS.)

PRIME MINISTERS

Rules as for PRIVY COUNCILLOR (*see* p. 80), or according to rank.

RESIDENTS

The formal manner of address is Sir, and he is referred to as The Minister both formally and socially.

Address of envelope—

To A. G. Black, Esq. (or according to rank),
H.B.M.'s Minister Resident, *or*
H.B.M.'s Legation,

VICEROYS

Rules as for AMBASSADORS apply (*see* p. 115), excepting that when in residence in the dependency his wife shares the honours of the title.

